

Mubarak's letter spurs optimism

By BENNY MORRIS
Post Diplomatic Reporter

There was "cautious optimism" last night in Jerusalem following the receipt of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's response to Israel's proposals regarding outstanding bilateral problems.

Mubarak's message was delivered to Prime Minister Menachem Begin at 8:30 p.m. by Egyptian Ambassador to Israel Sa'ed Mortada. Its contents were subsequently amplified and "explained" by U.S. Under-Secretary of State Walter Stoessel, who met with Begin, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Defence Minister Ariel Sharon and Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Meir for almost two hours.

Stoessel also briefed the Israelis on the results of his talks earlier in the day in Cairo with Mubarak, Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali and Egyptian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali.

Before the Stoessel-Mubarak meeting, the Egyptian president met yesterday morning with Ali and Ghali, who briefed Mubarak on the Israeli proposals submitted to them during their talks in Jerusalem on Monday.

All the talks yesterday focused on Israel's request for a renewed Egyptian commitment in writing to the Camp David peace process and about the future of Israeli-Egyptian relations; and about the border demarcation dispute between the two countries, involving 15 points and focusing on Taba, south of Eilat.

Israeli government spokesmen last night refused to divulge anything about the contents of the Mubarak message to Begin, saying only that it would "be discussed at today's cabinet meeting," scheduled for 9:30 a.m.

This meeting, specially called by Begin last Sunday, will review the complex of problems which have recently surfaced in Israeli-Egyptian relations.

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U.S. kills UN motion on Jerusalem shooting

Jerusalem Post Correspondent and Agencies

UNITED NATIONS. — The U.S. vetoed an Arab attempt in the Security Council yesterday to blame Israel for last Sunday's shooting incident on Jerusalem's Temple Mount.

Ending a fiery week-long debate, the council voted 14-1 with no abstentions. The single veto was sufficient to kill the resolution.

Jordan and Morocco had tabled a watered-down version of an earlier draft in the hope it would avoid an American veto.

The resolution nevertheless referred to the "shooting of worshippers by armed Israelis."

U.S. Ambassador Jean Kirkpatrick, explaining her veto, said the U.S. regretted the shooting, but blocked the resolution because it contained wording that implied "responsibility lies with the Israeli authorities, who have unequivocally denounced the act."

Kirkpatrick also said the draft implied that Israel hindered the work of Jerusalem's "Supreme Muslim Council." "The evidence is that Israel has, in the main, carefully respected the council's role," she said.

The British, Irish and French ambassadors, while supporting the draft, noted that they were aware of Israel's condemnation of the incident and the investigation of the shooting being conducted by Jerusalem.

Addressing the council yesterday, Israel's Ambassador Yehuda Blum said that "any approach that would single out Israel for a crime it did not commit, one which it has condemned, an approach that would totally ignore in the same context the massive acts against holy sites of all religions in the Arab world, would be a demonstration of hypocrisy" and should not bear the seal of the Security Council.

(Related story — page 2)

Missile fired at plane over Golan Heights

Jerusalem Post Staff

A shoulder-held anti-aircraft missile was fired on Monday from Syrian territory at an Israeli Air Force plane on a routine training flight over the Golan Heights, the IDF spokesman announced yesterday.

Military sources questioned last night said that they view the fact that the missile was fired from Syria

as "serious," but would not elaborate. Fragments of the missile were found near kibbutz Ramat Maghshim.

Anti-aircraft fire and a number of shoulder-held missiles were also directed yesterday morning at air force planes on a routine reconnaissance flight over the Sidon region in Lebanon.

(See Callaghan — page 3)

Norway weighing arms purchases here

Jerusalem Post Reporter

OSLO. — Norway is considering purchases from the Israeli Military Industries, Norwegian Defence Minister Anders Sjaastad revealed here yesterday.

Speaking during a visit to the Good Fence, Sjaastad said that Norway was waiting for Israeli proposals on the possible sale. He

added that Israel produces equipment which "is of interest to Norway."

After surveying the Christian enclave from the vantage point at the Good Fence, Sjaastad said that he now had a better understanding of the topographical elements involved in the South Lebanon problem.

UK rejects Argentine plan

LONDON. — Diplomatic efforts to defuse the Falklands crisis hung in the balance yesterday as a powerful British fleet closed in on the disputed islands.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher made it clear that her government could not accept the latest Argentine proposals, relayed by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

But she told Parliament that she was sending Foreign Secretary Francis Pym to Washington tomorrow with counter-proposals.

Military experts have calculated that the spearhead of the British task force steaming towards the Falklands should be within striking

distance of the region by the time Pym arrives in the U.S.

In Washington, the Organization of American States yesterday took a first step towards invoking a defence treaty against Britain over the Falklands crisis. Officials said 18 signatory countries of the 1947 Rio Treaty called for a foreign ministers' meeting next Monday to consider collective security measures against Britain.

The U.S. abstained, saying the move was inappropriate while Haig was continuing his efforts for a peaceful settlement of the dispute. Colombia and Trinidad-Tobago also abstained.

(Reuters, UPI)

Israel Navy boats bid farewell to Sharm today

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

OPHIRA. — The navy's Dabur-class patrol boats will ceremoniously sail out of the port of Sharm e-Sheikh for the last time today, five days before the area is returned to Egypt.

But the small grey boats will not entirely abandon the area. The navy is planning to remain in the Red Sea.

The navy would mainly be concerned with preventing terrorists from sending an explosive-laden ship up the waterway to Eilat, as they once tried some years ago, the source said.

Dozens of ships sail into the gulf

every day. "Sometimes there are as many as 80 ships in the Jordanian port of Akaba. All the traffic to Iraq goes through there."

The small Daburs are outgunned by the Arabs' bigger missile boats. But Arab boats "are at a disadvantage in this small bathtub. The Dabur knows how to fight a missile boat in such an area," the expert said.

Egypt has reduced its ground and naval presence in the area. Recently they had only one missile boat and one submarine there.

Saudi Arabia has developed its navy with a 2,000-ton missile frigate bought from France and eight to 10 U.S.-made 815-ton corvettes equip-



Followers of Rabbi Kahane's Kach movement visit members yesterday who have threatened to commit suicide in their bunker in Yamit in protest against the withdrawal from Sinai. (IPPA)

Resignation lets government off the hook

Abuhatzzeira quits cabinet, remains MK

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The coalition heaved a collective sigh of relief yesterday after Abuhatzzeira, convicted on Monday of theft and breach of trust, informed Prime Minister Menachem Begin that he plans to resign his cabinet post. But Abuhatzzeira will stay on as a Knesset member, and his Tami party will not bolt the coalition.

The Abuhatzzeira move is said to have been chiefly motivated by his fear of a head-on clash with Begin. But his resignation has extricated

the government from a bind which could have resulted in its downfall.

Begin accepted Abuhatzzeira's resignation, but it will become effective only 48 hours after its submission in writing. The letter of resignation is expected at the Prime Minister's Office in a few days.

Sources close to the prime minister told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that Tami would now have to decide who will be entrusted with Abuhatzzeira's two portfolios — the ministries of Labour and Social Affairs, and the Absorption. This could lead to a battle between MKs Aharon Uzan

and Ben-Zion Rubin, although Uzan, Tami's No. 2 man, seems to be in a more advantageous position.

The Abuhatzzeira move came after tough talk on Monday night in which Rubin had even suggested that Abuhatzzeira immediately return to his cabinet post despite his conviction of fraud, theft and breach of trust by the Tel Aviv District Court and despite the fact that his appeal could drag on for months. All during his trial Abuhatzzeira was officially on leave, with Begin serving as caretaker for his portfolios.

Another suggestion from his followers last night was that even if the Supreme Court upholds the conviction, Abuhatzzeira must not resign from the cabinet.

According to informed sources, the government signalled Tami that either of the two moves would be regarded as provocation. It was likewise signalled that Begin would not like to be put in a position of having to fire Abuhatzzeira. But if Abuhatzzeira loses his appeal, Begin would have no option but to sack him, it was said.

Having considered the choices before him, Abuhatzzeira apparently reckoned that it would be safest for him not to vex Begin. On a personal political level, Abuhatzzeira apparently felt that he must not burn his bridges with the prime minister at this point. From Tami's point of view, moreover, it was decided at consultations in the small hours of the morning yesterday that a confrontation with Begin would be extremely costly to the party's electoral chances.

It was noted that the party's voters are generally fans of Begin. During the 1981 election, Tami candidates were repeatedly urged to building.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Suspects remanded in ambush of reputed TA drug-dealers

By JEFFREY HELLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Yehzekel Aslan, himself once a victim of a gangland-style attempt on his life, has been arrested in connection with Sunday's ambush-slashing of reputed drug-dealer Amos Messica, and the wounding of the dead man's brother, Moshe.

The Messicas were gunned down in their car in the Hatikva quarter from bullets fired from a Kalashnikov rifle. Investigators believe the attack was probably part of the struggle for control of the local drug scene now that alleged narcotics kingpin Shmaya Angel is in custody on suspicion of murdering two members of the so-called "Turkish Connection" heroin-smuggling gang.

A source familiar with the underworld said recently there are at least 15 criminals vying for control of Angel's purported "territory" in South Tel Aviv, Jaffa, and Holon. Immediately after Sunday's shooting, police arrested 11 suspects. Some were listed in a 1978 police document that named 11 Israeli crime leaders.

Six of the suspects were released yesterday, but Judge David Ofir ordered Aslan, his brother Shimon, Michael Avargil, Yitzhak Elimelech and Amnon Dror held in police custody for another 15 days.

Yehzekel Aslan, whose name appears on the 1978 police list, was wounded last February 19 during a night-time ambush outside his Hadar Yosef home. He was shot with an Uzi as he stepped out of his car, but survived his wounds. His jaw, however, is still stitched shut.

The suspect spent three years in prison after a police wiretap in a room at the Tel Aviv Ramada Continental Hotel in 1979 taped him and others discussing a major cocaine deal.

At the hearing yesterday, police said they had evidence tying the suspects to the Messica shooting, but could not publicly disclose its essence without impairing the investigation.

In ordering their remand, Judge Bar-Ofir said the material presented to him by the police pointed to a long-standing rivalry between the Aslans and Messicas with regard to their alleged criminal activities.

Yamit to be bulldozed into the sand today

By MOTTI BEN-YANAI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

YAMIT. — The IDF is slated to begin the final evacuation of anti-withdrawal protesters from this Northern Sinai town today.

Sources indicated that the operation could begin as early as 3 a.m. today. But it was also suggested that the action may be delayed for a few hours while the IDF attempts to persuade disenchanted to leave the area peacefully before the army actually moves in.

Yesterday it was learned that the IDF intends to bury the town after the protesters are removed. Some 24 giant bulldozers are standing by just outside the town's perimeter to break down each remaining structure and push its remains into large pits dug for the purpose.

IDF sources say the Egyptians have refused an offer to purchase the remaining infrastructure of the town, and for this reason it will be bulldozed "back into the sand."

News of the intended burial of Yamit has aroused the 3000 to 4000 anti-pullout protesters in the town. Formerly moderate families are reportedly now fortifying their houses with cooking-gas cylinders and are threatening to use arms against the soldiers.

Four main groups of activists in fortified houses are threatening to fire on soldiers who approach to evacuate them.

Kach leader Rabbi Meir Kahane is expected to arrive here from the U.S. today and to travel immediately to Yamit. Several of his followers

have barricaded themselves in a bomb-shelter there, and have threatened to take their own lives if troops attempt to evacuate them. Kahane has indicated he will try to dissuade his followers from committing suicide.

Dr. Wim Meigo, a leader of a Swiss Christian movement friendly to Israel, was expected to arrive at Ben-Gurion Airport last night and to go to Yamit immediately, with special permission from Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, also to dissuade the Kach members from committing suicide.

A spokesman for the anti-withdrawal movement said its leaders have "lost all control" over its members.

Dismantling continued throughout the town yesterday, and there is no longer any water or telephone service.

ABC and CBS television crews were removed by police Monday night and two foreign ABC journalists were arrested. In protest 12 foreign journalists blockaded themselves in a house and said they would not come out until they are allowed to cover the story. They were still there as of last night.

MKs David Shifman and Yitzhak Moda'i visited the town yesterday afternoon. Agudat Yisrael is reportedly sending 50 rabbis to the town to try to calm the protesters, and is demanding a postponement of the final evacuation until it can do so.

Tehiya MK Yuval Ne'eman broke through an IDF roadblock at the entrance to Yamit and was pursued by soldiers. He refused to leave with them.

Weitz 'shocked' by reports of plan to demolish Yamit

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The report yesterday that the Israeli army plans to demolish the town of Yamit and bury its remains in the surrounding sands was greeted yesterday with astonishment by Ra'anana Weitz, chairman of the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency.

"I am simply shocked," said Weitz, who had submitted a proposal a year and a half ago to truck the entire town across the international border. Weitz said he had been certain that the government had not taken up his sugges-

tion because it had come to some understanding with Egypt, such as turning the town to the Multinational Force and Observers. The fact that there had been no such understanding, said Weitz, betrayed "infantile" calculations on the part of the government. "They couldn't see where their nose was leading them," he said. "What a waste."

There has been no government statement heretofore on the fate envisaged for Yamit. There had been proposals within the government that the town's infrastructure be

(Continued on page 3 col. 7)

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BRUSSELS	12	16	54 61
BURKINABE	17	22	63 72
CHICAGO	8	18	46 64
COPENHAGEN	9	13	48 55
FRANKFURT	4	10	39 50
GENEVA	5	11	41 52
HELSINKI	5	11	41 52
HONG KONG	20	26	68 79
JOHANNESBURG	3	17	37 63
LONDON	11	15	52 59
MADRID	8	17	46 63
MONTREAL	3	10	37 50
NEW YORK	8	17	46 63
OSLO	1	14	34 57
PARIS	8	16	46 61
SAO PAULO	17	23	63 73
STOCKHOLM	1	14	34 57
TOKYO	10	21	50 70
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VIENNA	3	17	37 63
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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Cloudy and warmer with lower humidity.

Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Min-Max
Jerusalem	26 8-22	24
Golan	30 8-22	24
Nahariya	74 12-22	24
Safed	46 11-21	23
Haifa Port	76 16-20	24
Tiberias	13 13-29	32
Nezereth	7 11-24	26
Afula	31 12-27	31
Shomron	39 11-24	26
Tel Aviv	69 14-23	24
B-G Airport	44 12-28	28
Jericho	23 17-30	32
Gaza	75 18-21	23
Beerseba	21 10-27	28
Eilat	22 20-31	31

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Artist Rachel Landes will speak on "Illustrated Folk Sayings" at the weekly meeting of the Jerusalem Rotary Club at the YMCA, 1 p.m. today.

Fuel Commissioner Shimon Gilboa will speak on "Oil Supplies" at the weekly meeting of the Haifa Rotary Club at the Nof Hotel, 1 p.m. today.

James Lederman, national correspondent for U.S. Public Radio, will speak in English on "My Impressions of Israel" at the B'nai B'rith Albert Einstein Lodge at 3 Keren Hayesod, Jerusalem, tonight at 8.15. All are welcome.

ARRIVALS

Mr. E. Liebowitz, of South Africa, for the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev's 12th Board of Governors' meeting.

Finnish envoy dies in TA at 53



Paaso Helminen

Finnish Ambassador Paaso Helminen died on Monday after a short illness in Ichilov Hospital in Tel Aviv. He was 53.

He was appointed envoy to Israel on March 1, 1982.

A book of condolences will be open at the Finnish Embassy, 224 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv, between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., today and tomorrow.

Helminen was born in Finland in 1928 and received his degree in political science from Helsinki University in 1957. After graduation he served in Finnish embassies in Warsaw, Vienna and Bern, and for the past 10 years held a senior position in the Foreign Ministry in Helsinki.

He is survived by his widow, Maija, three sons and two grandchildren. He will be buried in Helsinki. (A.Z.)

Five car bombs rock N. Ireland

BELFAST (UPI). — Five car bombs exploded yesterday in five Northern Ireland towns and cities, including Belfast near the city hall, and army sappers were defusing a sixth device near the city hall, police said.

The other blasts were in Londonderry, Strabane, Bessbrook, and Ballymena. No casualty figures were available.

No one has claimed responsibility for the blasts, all of which went off between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m.

The Jewish Historical Society of England, Israel Branch

Conference on GREAT BRITAIN, ZIONISM AND PALESTINE First session in Hebrew, 4.00 p.m. Second session in English, 8.00 p.m.

The Conference will be held tomorrow, Thursday, April 22, 1982 at the Van Leer Institute, 43 Jabotinsky St., Jerusalem.

The public is invited.

HOME & WORLD NEWS

Meridor, Berman end inventive partnership

By YITZHAK OKED Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — With the honeymoon between Economic Minister Ya'acov Meridor and purported inventor Daniel Berman abruptly ended, lawyers for both sides are putting the final touches on the divorce.

A source in Gas-On Ltd., the company developing Meridor's "revolutionary" energy-saving device, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that it had been agreed in principle that Berman would leave the company. He refused to comment under what terms and how much Berman was being paid.

When asked the reason for the "split," the source stated, "You know the reasons, just like I know. It's mainly because of the publicity concerning Berman's past." (Berman in December 1980 received a suspended 30-month prison term for fraud, theft and impersonating an army officer.)

He added that the explanation is more connected with Berman's character, "which does not fit in with the company," than with the invention itself.

Berman admitted to *The Post* that

he is parting with Meridor's group, "but he is not throwing me out, I'm leaving with my patents." He emphasized that the reasons are technical and not personal. "We are developing energy-saving units moving along different technical parallels. We could not see eye to eye on this and decided to split."

Berman said the patents he is taking with him are ones he had filed and have not yet been approved on his name. He said he had developed these himself and they are different from a patent that Meridor had filed, or that held by American inventor Kenneth Shatz.

Concerning Shatz — who claims to be the inventor of Meridor's system — Berman said there is no connection between Shatz's invention and the patents filed by him or Gas-On.

The Gas-On source also claimed there is no parallel between the company's patent and Shatz's. "They don't seem to mesh," he said, adding that patent lawyers are checking into this.

The source said Gas-On would continue to meet and negotiate with Shatz to try to find a possible way to cooperate and develop their patents together.



Convicted but still smiling Abuhatzzeira exits yesterday from a meeting with Prime Minister Menachem Begin, at which he told the premier of his intention to resign his cabinet post.

ABUHATZEIRA

(Continued from Page One)

ally themselves with the Likud and on election eve, Abuhatzzeira had to assure his voters that he would enter into coalition only with the Likud. Thus if Tami pitted itself against Begin, it might lose support.

In addition, there were some voices in Tami against the anti-Ashkenazi overtones of Monday's Tami Central Committee meeting and against the idea of fomenting communal strife to strengthen Tami's power-base. Foremost among these was Tami secretary-general, former Judea and Samaria commander Binyamin Ben-Eliezer. They are said to have convinced Abuhatzzeira "to do the honorable thing."

Both Uzan and Rubin are eager to move ahead with personnel changes in the Tami ministries. (Begin, as caretaker minister, could legally block their campaign of replacing civil servants with Tami activists of North African origin.)

The distribution of jobs and positions is a source of considerable clout and influence for Tami. With Abuhatzzeira's reinstatement ruled out by the prime minister, it was figured in Tami that the most important task would be to get the ministers back from Begin.

Abuhatzzeira, who came to Begin's office yesterday morning, told reporters that he was taking the step on his own initiative, and that the move is subject to his party's approval.

But Abuhatzzeira made it clear that he was not resigning from the Knesset and was only leaving the cabinet. According to a recently adopted law, the Knesset can vote to oust any MK convicted of a felony and sentenced to more than a year's imprisonment. But such a Knesset vote could not take place until the final Supreme Court ruling on an appeal.

Tami sources stressed that they regard the resignation as temporary only. They believe that Abuhatzzeira will be acquitted by the Supreme Court and that afterwards he will be reinstated.

'Hora' a favourite for Eurovision contest

LONDON. — Singer Avi Toledano arrived yesterday in Harrogate, Yorkshire, to represent Israel in the 27th Eurovision Song Contest which takes place on Saturday night.

Toledano's song, *Hora*, is among the early favourites, following a screening of the song on BBC television in a preview programme on Sunday.

Eighteen countries are competing this year and most of them, including Israel, will be telecasting the contest live, beginning at 9 p.m. Jordan is to show it live, but Egypt will be showing a recording at a later date.

Newsman reject compromise, demand right to report Yamit

KEREM SHALOM (Iim). — Newspaper editors and members of the national committee of the Israel Journalists Federation yesterday demonstrated at the IDF roadblock here against the government's restriction of press-coverage of the IDF's eviction of anti-withdrawal holdouts from Sinai.

About 30 journalists, heading for Yamit, were stopped at an IDF roadblock near Kibbutz Reim, about 40 kilometres from the new border. A heated argument at the roadblock ended when an IDF colonel (aluf-mishne) arrived and ordered that the journalists be allowed to continue to Kerem Shalom, which is outside the Yamit area.

Speaking at an impromptu press conference there, *Ma'ariv* editor Shmuel Shnitzer said journalists not only had the right, but also the responsibility, to report the news. *Ha'aretz* editor Gershon Shookan said that unless the press reported the news the public would have to depend on rumours.

The editors and the Journalists Association later denied an Iim report that they had tried to break through the IDF barrier. An attempt was made to enter the Yamit area, but when soldiers stopped them, a demonstration was held protesting the limitations put on the press, an official statement said.

The journalists later denied any agreement had been reached with the IDF on coverage of the Yamit eviction. The journalists' minimal demand that at least one representative of each newspaper and one team from each of the electronic media be allowed freely to cover the eviction has not been met, an official statement said.

The IDF spokesman during the day had proposed that four representatives of the daily press, two of the radio, two of television

and a press photographer be allowed to cover the evacuation. The representatives would be chosen by the journalists themselves. Similarly, a pool representing the foreign press and electronic media would be permitted into Yamit, with the pool members being chosen by the Foreign Press Association.

The High Court of Justice yesterday rejected a petition by the Foreign Press Association over the government ban.

Justices Yitzhak Kahan, Menachem Alon and Shlomo Levin accepted the argument of the State Attorney's Office that the presence of 200 journalists would create additional difficulties for the IDF in carrying out the evacuation and would increase the potential for possible bloodshed.

The bench said the arrangement proposed by the IDF spokesman that a pool of Israeli and foreign journalists be allowed into the area would protect the public's right to know, while at the same time minimizing the media presence in the area.

The Foreign Press Association's attorney, Ehud Gutt, argued that "making things more difficult for the IDF is not a good enough reason to interfere with the freedom of the press."

Nor did the association accept the IDF spokesman's "pool" proposal, said Gutt, because limiting the number of journalists not only obstructed the free flow of information, but also interfered with the freedom of journalists to perform their duties properly.

In Kiryat Shmona yesterday, Labour party chairman Shimon Peres condemned the government's decision to bar the journalists as "unnecessary and ineffective" and as a violation of democratic principles which would only create a rumour-mill.

Nation marks Holocaust Day

Thousands of people throughout the country yesterday attended ceremonies marking Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Day for the six million victims of the Nazi Holocaust.

The day's closing ceremony, attended by more than 15,000 people, was held yesterday evening at Kibbutz Lohamei Hagetaot. Speakers, including Education Minister Ze'evulun Hammer, stressed the role of the fighting men and women who led uprisings against the Nazi death machine throughout Europe.

At Kibbutz Yad Mordechai, south of Ashkelon, President Yitzhak Navon yesterday addressed a crowd of more than 5,000 young people, Holocaust survivors and underground fighters, Mapam MKs and activists and new immigrants.

Thousands of departing and arriving tourists at Ben-Gurion Airport stood in silence as sirens wailed for two minutes yesterday morning and all work at the airport came to a complete halt. Memorial gatherings were held in Ramle, Rehovot and Rishon LeZion.

In Eilat, where a memorial ceremony was held on Monday night, many cafes, restaurants and bars remained open despite the law specifying that places of entertainment be closed on Holocaust Day. The manager of The Pub in Eilat's tourist centre was arrested after he pushed a policeman who ordered him to shut the bar.

Interior Minister Yosef Burg said yesterday that he would approve any request by a local council to significantly raise the fines imposed for opening a place of entertainment on an official day of national mourning.

(Related story, page 4)

Spain tells Rabin not to visit now

MADRID (Reuter). — The Spanish government told former Israeli prime minister Yitzhak Rabin yesterday to put off a scheduled trip to Spain because of high tension in the Middle East.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Rabin had asked to come to Spain next Sunday but was told this was not a good moment for a visit.

"It was not clear whether it was to be a private visit or to speak to the Jewish community, and we decided with the situation in Sinai and recent attacks on Israeli officials in Europe it would be better if he put the trip off," he said. Spain has no diplomatic relations with Israel.

Begin acknowledges public's right to know

Begin said.

The presence of many journalists and television cameras might lead indirectly to tragedies, the prime minister continued.

"I call on you from the bottom of my heart to take into consideration the uniqueness of these times. Even if it is a fiat, accept it with love," he concluded.

MORE AID. — The Ministry of Religious Affairs will increase its aid to settlements in Samaria, ministry director-general Rabbi Moshe Salomon said, during a tour of the area yesterday.

NEWS ANALYSIS/Wolf Blitzer

U.S. veto turnaround surprises Islamic bloc

WASHINGTON. — The U.S. decision yesterday to veto a UN Security Council resolution condemning Israel for the April 11 Temple Mount shooting incident represents a dramatic about-face in U.S. policy.

Just last week, U.S. Ambassador to the UN Jeane Kirkpatrick had received instructions to work with the Islamic bloc to draft language which would have enabled the U.S. to support such a resolution.

The Americans, having recently vetoed two other resolutions condemning Israel, wanted to avoid yet another veto, fearing that U.S. interests in the Arab world would be damaged.

Some U.S. officials even raised the fear that American embassies in Arab and Islamic countries might be attacked if a veto were cast — given the emotional outcry against the shooting incident.

However, tough counter-pressure from Israel, the American Jewish community and many pro-Israel members of Congress, forced the administration to back away from its earlier stance.

What was of especially strong concern to Israel was the fact that the resolution also spoke of Jerusalem as "occupied Arab territory."

Last November, the U.S. had voted in favour of a UN General Assembly resolution which contained that language, but the feeling was that on the eve of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, Washington had to avoid upsetting Israel's nerves any further.

Arab diplomats were deeply upset by the U.S. vote.

Last week, they had cabled their home governments with the assessment that the U.S. was likely to vote for a mildly phrased resolution containing an ambiguous rebuke of Israel. They did not think that the Jerusalem reference would lead to a U.S. veto.

The Islamic bloc sent a delegation of six of its Washington ambassadors to meet last Friday with President Ronald Reagan to press their case. Jordan's King Hussein sent a personal message to Reagan warning that any U.S. veto would be interpreted in the Arab world as a change in American policy toward Jerusalem.

That intense Arab pressure led to a counter-campaign from Israel and its supporters. Prime Minister

Menachem Begin pointedly raised the matter last Thursday directly with U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Walter Stoessel. Begin later shot off a personal message to Reagan urging the U.S. to veto the resolution.

Within the administration, there was hectic, often bitter behind-the-scenes deliberations leading up to the U.S. veto.

Some pro-Arab State Department officials, especially in the bureaus of International Organization Affairs and Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, were mostly concerned about a negative Arab reaction.

Others were more attuned to Israeli concerns, especially following the sharp Israeli reaction to initial indications that the U.S. might actually vote for the resolution.

The final decision to cast the American veto was made by Reagan himself, according to U.S. officials. At the same time, Washington embarked on a diplomatic campaign in the Arab and Islamic world to clarify that the vote did not constitute a change in policy toward Jerusalem.

To Yitzhak Guzman
We share your grief on the death of your

FATHER

Management and Staff
Israel Broadcasting Authority

We share in the sorrow of our colleague,
Lionel Peytan
and his family on the passing of his wife

MARIE PEYTAN

Information and Public Relations
Department
Tel Aviv University

We announce with great sorrow the sudden passing of my beloved wife,
our mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother

KAETE SIEGEL
on April 19, 1982.
She donated her body to science.
Please refrain from condolence visits.

The Family

The Government of Israel
mourns the passing of
His Excellency

PAASO HELMINEN
Ambassador of Finland to Israel,
and extends its sincere condolences
to the bereaved family
and the Government of Finland.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs
and the staff of the Ministry
mourn the passing of
His Excellency The Ambassador of Finland

PAASO H. HELMINEN
and extend their sincere condolences
to the Government of Finland
and the bereaved family.

U.S. Jews launch rallies for Israel

WASHINGTON. — The Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations yesterday embarked on a "Solidarity with Israel" campaign to underscore Israel's "major sacrifices for peace" as it withdraws from Sinai.

The umbrella Jewish organization, which represents 34 national

groups, said the campaign will also "protest the dangerous drift of current administration policies in the Middle East that could damage the Camp David process and imperil U.S. strategic interests in the region."

Members of the Presidents' Conference, led by chairman Howard Seidman, met yesterday with Vice-President George Bush at his official residence. They also held a separate session with Republican Senator Charles Percy of Illinois, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

At a rally scheduled for last night after midnight Israel time, the Jewish leaders were to hear from several other senators, including Democrat Henry Jackson of Washington and minority leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia.

Naor admits discussing Carter-Schmidt call

Former cabinet secretary Arye Naor yesterday admitted to the Civil Service disciplinary court trying him for misconduct that he had told a journalist about a phone conversation between West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and former U.S. president Jimmy Carter. However, Naor said the information he gave was only a "rumour" and did not harm Israeli foreign policy.

His admission followed a stormy outburst before a shocked hearing room that forced the judge to recess the proceedings for 30 minutes.

Appearing as the first witness in his own defence, Naor began an emotional response to charges of conduct unbecoming a civil servant and likely to bring the Civil Service into disrepute. The charges stemmed from accusations by Raanan Lurie, a cartoonist-journalist for the West German *Die Welt*, that Naor offered him exclusive tips if Lurie would use his influence to get Naor a job on the paper.

Naor's outburst came in response to a request by his attorney, Yehzekel Beinish, to explain his attitude about Germany. Naor differentiated between his personal feelings — such as when he was arrested for spitting on visiting former West German chancellor Konrad Adenauer in 1966 — and his former official responsibility not to harm

Israel's relations with West Germany.

"I saw in Adenauer not only that tiny segment of decent people in Germany, but the SS and Krupp and the murderers of my family," Naor shouted.

District attorney Michael Kirsch asked Judge Yoel Aloni to strike Naor's remark as irrelevant. At this, Naor lost control completely and began to pound the table and shout before a shocked and silent hearing room.

"You will not silence me in this matter. This is my soul. For a year and a quarter they've been spilling my blood. No one will silence me and if they do, no one will speak here. This is a disgraceful act."

Kirsch asked permission to reply, but Aloni declared a half-hour recess. When the hearing resumed, Aloni admonished Naor, telling him, "you are not allowed to shout and pound on the table."

Naor went on more calmly to deny any intention of working "in Germany" and said his "exclusive tip" to Lurie in November 1980 consisted of a "rumour" reported that March in *Ma'ariv*. He said he offered it to Lurie only after the journalist "bothered and pressured" him and that the information could only be checked out in the West German chancellor's office, where it could not harm Israel's interests. The hearing continues. (Itm)

Callaghan visits Haddad

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER
METULLA. — UNIFIL commander Gen. William Callaghan paid his first visit to Maj. Sa'ad Haddad, the leader of the Christian forces in South Lebanon, at his headquarters in Marjayoun, while the sound of PLO batteries firing at Israeli planes could be heard clearly in the distance.

Israeli planes flying low over Tyre and Nabatiyeh drew heavy fire from terrorist anti-aircraft emplacements, as Callaghan and Haddad spoke for one and a half hours about the situation in the area.

Callaghan, who smartly saluted the honour guard awaiting him

when he arrived at Haddad's headquarters, said he was happy to meet with the Christian leader in his home town. Callaghan said he hoped for greater cooperation between UNIFIL and the Christian forces.

The UN commander also promised that the 1,000 additional UNIFIL troops due to arrive in the area soon would prevent further terrorist infiltration into the Christian enclave. Haddad said after the meeting.

Haddad also said Callaghan had shown "greater understanding" than in the past.

Court turns down petition against Arlosoroff probe

The High Court of Justice yesterday turned down a petition against the government's decision to set up an official commission to investigate the Haim Arlosoroff murder in 1933. The reasons for the court's decision will be made public in the near future.

The petition, made by Jerusalem attorney Daniel Alon, was heard by a bench of five justices: Yitzhak Kahan (acting president), Miriam Ben-Porat, Menahem Alon, Aharon Barak, and Shlomo Levin.

Alon's petition followed the cabinet's decision in mid-March to conduct an inquiry into Arlosoroff's death upon the initiative of Prime Minister Menachem Begin. The commission reportedly will be headed by former Supreme Court Justice David Bechor and that Yashem historian Yoav Geiber had been named to the body.

The State Attorney Office's

representative, Dorit Beinisch, told the court yesterday that the commission would probe charges that have been discussed publicly since the recent publication of Shabtai Tevet's book on the murder. The reference was to charges that the Revisionist movement had been behind the murder of Arlosoroff, a leader of the pre-State Labour movement.

Ben-Porat: Whoever wants to pin murder charges on a particular movement could do so even if the commission determined that Avraham Stavsky and Zvi Rosenber were innocent. (They were two Revisionists whom a Mandatory government court had found not guilty.)

Beinisch: It's possible that the commission will not give final answers to all the questions that come up, but that doesn't rule out its being set up. (Itm)

Golan Druse with IDs can now register cars

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER
MAJDAL SHAMS. — The Transport Ministry yesterday began renewing vehicle registrations and issuing new number plates for vehicles belonging to the Golan Druse, but the owners must present an Israeli identity card along with their applications.

There are now 1,300 vehicles owned by Druse in the Golan

Heights, compared with only six when Israel entered the area in 1967.

Those who show an identity card will be issued regular number plates with no special markings to indicate place of residence.

The general strike in the four Golan Druse villages to protest the extension of Israeli law to the Golan entered its 67th day yesterday.

Ben-Gurion U. inaugurates two computer chairs

SPECIAL TO THE JERUSALEM POST
BEERSHEBA. — The Ben-Gurion University of the Negev yesterday inaugurated the Sir Leon Bagrit chair in computer-aided design and scientific research development during ceremonies at the board of governors meeting. The new chair is the first of its kind in Israel.

Prof. Kenneth Preiss, member of the executive committee of the Israeli Association for CAD/CAM (Computer-Aided Design/Computer-Aided Manufacturing), has been appointed as the incumbent of the Bagrit chair.

Lady Stella Bagrit endowed the chair in memory of her husband, who is known as the father of British automation. Sir Leon emigrated to Great Britain during World War I and established the first London-based firm for automation.

Also inaugurated was the Chinita and Conrad Abrahams-Curiel chair in electronic instrumentation and micro-computers. Prof. Daniel Tabak of the Ben-Gurion University department of electrical engineering and computers is the holder of this chair.

Life made harder for Shcharansky

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER
The already difficult prison conditions of Anatoly Shcharansky have been made more severe because he has not reported to work due to ill health, the Prisoner of Zion's mother, Ida Milgrom, says. The stricter conditions will last until June 6, she was told.

The 75-year-old woman, who recently made the long trip from her home in Moscow to Chistopol

Prison to visit her son, had not heard from Shcharansky for four months, *The Jerusalem Post* learned. She was told his letters to the outside world have been confiscated because they contain "secrets."

Shcharansky is serving the fifth year of a 13-year prison term for alleged "espionage" on behalf of the CIA after having been an ally activist for several years.

Two men held for sex offence

TEL AVIV (Itm). — Two 28-year-old men from Ramallah and Nablus were detained on Monday night on suspicion of committing a sexual offence against a six-year-old girl from Bnei Brak.

About 100 residents of the Ganei Gat quarter where the girl lives have demanded that the local pickup station from which Arab workers are taken to their jobs be moved out of the neighbourhood.

ABC-TV depicts Israel as 'fortress'

By LEON HADAR
Jerusalem Post Reporter

NEW YORK. — Israel is expected to suffer another major propaganda blow as the American Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) screens an hour-long documentary called *Fortress Israel* this evening.

The film was screened Monday evening at a special press preview.

The documentary does not contain major inaccuracies, as a previous ABC documentary dealing with Israel's treatment of the Palestinians did, and the film producers made an effort to describe the Israeli position objectively. But the picture that emerges from the documentary is of a divided Israeli policy, of fanatic religious settlers harassing the Palestinian population, and of an almost inhuman Israeli army treatment of the latter.

The press officer in the Israeli consulate in New York, Shmuel Moyal, has accused the film's producers of "misleading and lying to us about the nature of the documentary." He argued that ABC "received all the necessary help from us on the basis of a promise to produce a balanced film."

Tugboat men recover

HAIFA. — Tugboats in Haifa and Ashdod harbours resumed operations yesterday after their chief engineers returned to work presumably having "recovered" from their illness which kept them home on Monday. They cleared up the backlog of port operations that had resulted from their day long "sick-report strike" by noon.

Prosecution loses motion in Tiberias bombing trial

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The district court hearing the case of alleged terrorist bomber Ziad Abu-Eian turned down a prosecution request yesterday to ask a U.S. court to submit in evidence an affidavit from Abu-Eian's former cellmate in a Chicago prison.

Abu-Eian, 22, a former resident of El-Bireh, is charged with planting a bomb in Tiberias in May 1979 that killed two teenagers and wounded 36 other persons.

He was extradited from the U.S. last December, and the prosecution has contended that Abu-Eian revealed details of the bombing to cellmate Jerome Redick while the accused was being held in the Chicago county jail.

Abu-Eian left for Jordan in June 1979, and subsequently made his way to the U.S. His extradition — the first involving an alleged Palestinian terrorist — stirred controversy in the U.S., and yesterday representatives of the State Department, the American Embassy, the International Red Cross and other observers from abroad attended the session.

Refusing the prosecution request, the three-man tribunal said such an affidavit is not admissible in an Israeli court.

The prosecution called its first witness yesterday, Jamal Hassan Ahmad Yassin, of El-Bireh, who is serving a life-term for murder.

Yassin, who the prosecution contends was the head of the terrorist squad that planted the Tiberias

bomb, retracted a statement he made to police interrogators that connected Abu-Eian to the incident.

"I learned that Abu-Eian had gone to Amman, and therefore when the police pressured me to reveal who was involved in this action, I implicated him, because I was convinced that no power in the world could bring him back (to Israel)," Yassin told the court.

In light of Yassin's statement, the court accepted the prosecution's request to declare him a hostile witness.

According to the charge-sheet, Yassin recruited Abu-Eian into the PLO in 1979, and both conspired to place the bomb.

Yassin, the charge sheet says, made the bomb in his El-Bireh home, and Abu-Eian, using Yassin's car, placed the charge on Rehov Hagail in Tiberias, where it exploded, killing Boaz Lahav and David Lankary.

Abu-Eian has pleaded not guilty to the charges. He faces a life sentence if convicted.

Former U.S. attorney-general Ramsey Clark who defended Abu-Eian in the U.S., was in court, assisting the defence lawyers.

YAMIT DEMOLITION

(Continued from Page One)
sold to Egypt, but it is not clear whether negotiations were carried out.

The planned burial of Yamit was reported yesterday by Israel Radio. The field school on the outskirts of the town was destroyed yesterday. The town, built in the 1970s on the Mediterranean shore, contains about 600 housing units and is one of the handsomest towns in the country.

Defence Minister Ariel Sharon had declared earlier this year that Egypt would permit dismantling work in the Yamit region to continue even after the Israeli pullback, but this reported agreement never materialized.

The first hint of possible demolitions in Yamit came this week from officers in the town who indicated that buildings would be demolished after anti-withdrawal diehards are evacuated in order to deny shelter to those infiltrating back.

Meanwhile, the rest of the Yamit region — a prosperous farming area for the past decade — has already become a mirage as Israel completes a "scorched earth" policy in the region.

In the past six weeks, 13 of the 14 permanent settlements in the region have been dismantled virtually down to the last screw and palm

tree and shipped north across the international border into Israel proper. The 14th settlement, Neot Sinai, which is the furthest one from the Israeli border, has been sold intact to Egypt. The vacation resorts on the Gulf of Eilat are likewise being turned over.

The dismantlement of the Yamit region is motivated by geo-political rather than economic reasons. Israel has no desire to encourage the establishment of a large Egyptian population centre close to its southern border, and the Yamit settlements might have served as a nucleus for such a centre. Of more immediate concern is the possibility that the abandoned settlements might be used for cover by Palestinian infiltrators intending to cross the nearby border.

Five hundred pre-fab houses in the settlements were dismantled and trucked into Israel where they will be set up again in new settlements. The remaining 100 houses, all custom-built, were stripped of usable parts and ploughed under the sands. Equipment removed from the settlements included 500 glass hothouses and 90 massive bomb shelters pulled out of the earth. Five hundred dunams of trees were uprooted and transplanted in Israel, including fruit trees and ornamental trees.

French Rothschild immigrating to U.S.

BEERSHEBA (Itm). — Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild yesterday told a meeting of the Ben-Gurion University board of governors of which he is chairman that he is immigrating to the U.S. from France.

His decision follows the French government nationalization of the Rothschild bank, he said. He also asked to be relieved of his chairmanship since he would not have time for it.



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Fly with Kopel to Paris, pick up your Hertz car and return it there or, at no additional charge, in Frankfurt or Amsterdam, and fly home.
Individual airfare: only \$419!

Frankfurt
Fly with Kopel to Frankfurt, pick up your Hertz car and return it there or, at no additional charge, in Amsterdam, and fly home.
Individual airfare: only \$419!
For an additional \$30 per person you may return the car in Milan or in Rome.
* After July 1, 1982, individual airfare will rise by \$37.

Copenhagen
Fly with Kopel to Copenhagen, pick up your Hertz car and return it there or, at no additional charge, at one of the following places: Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, Paris, Milan or Rome; fly home from where you return the car!
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Amsterdam
Fly with Kopel to Amsterdam, pick up your Hertz car and return it there or, at no additional charge, in Paris or Frankfurt, and fly home.
Individual airfare: only \$419!
* For an additional \$50 per person, you may return the car in Milan or Rome.

Please note!
* All rates given above are per person; the package is sold to a minimum of two persons (including the additions). Additional passengers or children in one car do not pay the rental fee!

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Ayatollah defrocked for planning a coup

LONDON (UPI). — Iran's ruling clergy yesterday stripped Ayatollah Kazem Shariatmadari of religious titles and accused him of plotting to overthrow Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Tehran radio reported.

A statement from the "religious sciences circle" in Qom, headed by Khomeini's heir apparent Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri, followed a televised confession by former foreign minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh implicating Shariatmadari in an alleged coup bid.

In Tabriz, Shariatmadari's chief power base in northwestern Iran, his supporters shut shops in protest against the move, exile sources said.

Military prosecutor Mohammedi Reyshahri told a news conference Monday, "if the charges against Ghotbzadeh can be proved, with the documents we have against him, he will be executed."

Ghotbzadeh was arrested on April 8 with 50 to 110 others. On April 16, Revolutionary Guards ransacked a religious centre belonging to Ayatollah Shariatmadari in Qom.

The document, distributed to the press in London by supporters of former president Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, bore the stamp of Iran's revolutionary prosecutor-general's office.

It urged religious judges throughout the country to make sure that the blood of people condemned to death was taken shortly before their execution.

Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini had sanctioned the order, saying there was no religious ban on the issue of taking blood before execution, according to the document.

Qom and arrested his two sons-in-law and four assistants on charge of complicity in the alleged plot.

Shariatmadari was put under house arrest while government media accused him of leading the attempted coup.

Hassan Shariatmadari, the Ayatollah's son, who lives in West Germany, told UPI that Revolutionary Guards interrogated the 82-year-old prelate for six hours on Monday at his besieged residence in Qom, 130 kilometres south of Tehran. He said his father called him Monday night and reported the interrogation.

A spokesman at the Qom headquarters of Revolutionary Guards, contacted by UPI, confirmed the interrogation, but he was interrupted by another man who denied the questioning.

The Religious Sciences Circle, chief Shi'ite religious authority in Iran, has never before defrocked a grand ayatollah.

The circle's statement said the clergy so far had tolerated Shariatmadari's opposition to the Islamic regime "to protect unity."

"But this person, contrary to Islamic and revolutionary interests, opposed the Velayat-e Faghih amendment (a law perpetuating clerical rule) and you saw what you saw and he did what he should not have done," the statement said.

It said Shariatmadari's role in the coup attempt was proved by Ghotbzadeh's confession, and the circle no longer considered Shariatmadari a source of Shi'ite following.

"Those who follow him in their religious duties are betraying Islam and Islamic revolution."

Monday night Ghotbzadeh appeared on Tehran television and admitted that he tried to overthrow Khomeini, whom he helped into power in 1979, exile sources said.

"I am ashamed before the nation. Free me or execute me," the 46-year-old former aide of Khomeini said in the broadcast.

South African soldier died in a landmine blast.

Since infiltrating the copper-mining and farming district of Tsumeb, the insurgents have lost 17 men. Four civilians — two black children aged 7 and 11 and two white farmers — died when they detonated landmines laid by the guerrillas, the defence force said.

Army spokesmen said the SWAPO penetration was expected at this time of the year when good rains provide thick bush cover and water for the insurgents. They said the guerrillas were well armed and carried SAM-7 heat-seeking missiles.

LECTURE. — The president of the Jewish community in Austria, Dr. Ivan Hacker, yesterday delivered a lecture on "The Jewish Cultural Symbiosis in Vienna from 1900 to World War II" at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem to mark Holocaust Day.

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Italian government teeters on brink

ROME (Reuters). — Socialists staged a mass walk-out from the Senate yesterday in protest against the continued presence in the government of Treasury Minister Nino Andreatta.

The Socialists have demanded the resignation of the Christian Democratic minister, alleging that he accused them of moving Italy towards national socialism.

Earlier, Republican Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini, struggling to hold together the warring factions within his five-party coalition, held a brief cabinet meeting.

It approved a technical amendment to the 1982 budget, but ministers said no progress was made to resolve the crisis which threatens to topple the government.

All major Italian newspapers yesterday said that Spadolini's days in power are numbered and snap elections near unless he manages to persuade the Christian Democrats to sacrifice Andreatta.

Relations between the Socialists, who won 10 per cent of the vote in the 1979 elections and the dominant Christian Democrats, who polled 38 per cent, have been strained for months.

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Holocaust ceremonies in Vienna, Berlin

By MURRAY GORDON, Jerusalem Post Correspondent and agencies

VIENNA (JTA). — In a simple but moving ceremony commemorating Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Day, Yad Vashem conferred the award of Righteous Gentile yesterday on five Austrians.

The five were singled out for saving nine Jews, including three children, from deportation to the death camps.

Representing the Austrian government at the ceremony, which was held in Vienna's Jewish Cultural Centre, were Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr and Defence Minister Otto Roesch. A message was sent by President Rudolph Kirchschlaeger, who said that the five had acted with great courage in a time of one of Austria's darkest moments.

Israeli Ambassador Yissahar Ben-Ya'acov presented special scrolls to the recipients. These were: Wanda Bottes, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Kuttelwascher, Maria Petrykiewicz and Pauline Smejkal.

Addressing the large assemblage on behalf of the recipients, Otto Kuttelwascher said that he and his wife had felt impelled to act out of the simple wish to save a human life. As a result of their deed, the Kuttelwaschers saved the life of a young Jewish girl.

The mayor of West Berlin, Richard von Weizaecker, meanwhile praised the Warsaw Ghetto uprising as a courageous struggle against brutal dictatorship, and said it will go down in history as an outstanding symbolic action.

In a commemoration organized by the Jewish community of Berlin, the mayor warned against the idea that people who lived in the dark times of the Nazis were less human and more brutal than nowadays.

In Paris, the 39th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising was marked by a small ceremony at the memorial to the Unknown Jewish Martyr attended by the Chief Rabbi of France, Samuel Sirat, Israeli Ambassador Meir Rosenne, and the heads of the various Jewish organizations.

The West German state television network ARD meanwhile broadcast last evening the first part of an eight-part series which the press here termed as "The German Holocaust film," alluding to the American television series on the Nazi persecution of the Jews. But unlike the American series, which was screened in Germany in January, 1980, the German film was shown in prime viewing time, just after the main evening news, and in the nationwide First Channel rather than in the regional programme.

The new series is called *Ein Stueck Himmel* and is based on a book by Janina David, who as a child spent several years in the Warsaw Ghetto.

In the U.S., Congress and President Ronald Reagan led the U.S. in commemorating the six million Jews who were victims of the Holocaust.

As politicians and onlookers sat quietly at a simple ceremony under the Capitol dome, survivors of the Holocaust lit six candles — one for each million who died. A similar ceremony, led by the president, was held at the White House.

Washington (UPI). — U.S. arms sales to other countries this year are likely to exceed \$30 billion, more than any nation has sold in world history, a report said yesterday.

The old record, according to the figures compiled by the Centre for Defence Information, was about \$17b. worth of weapons sold during the Ford administration in 1975.

The centre, a privately funded non-partisan research group, said U.S. weapons exports for the fiscal year ending October 1982 easily will surpass those of the Soviet Union — which last year topped America in arms sales to the Third World.

It said the soaring arms sale figures are the result of a deliberate Reagan administration decision to reverse policies of the Carter administration which had unsuccessfully tried to limit weapons sales to other countries.

The changes include dropping an arbitrary ceiling on total arms sales, de-emphasizing human rights considerations on the part of the buying nations, ending the rule which barred introduction of advanced technology into regions of potential conflict, and ordering U.S. embassies to give help to American businessmen seeking to sell arms to other countries.

"Arms sales and military aid have come to dominate American foreign policy to an unprecedented degree" as a result, the report said.

The current year's arms sales include the largest single package ever approved, the \$8.5b. AWACS and F-15 enhancement for Saudi Arabia.

According to the administration's own reporting to congress, total arms sales for the year will amount to \$10b.

But the CDI survey said that is unrealistically low, because it deals only with actual deliveries and not with the new proposals which have been approved by the administration.

The \$30b. estimate for fiscal 1982 includes arms sales by both the U.S. government and private industry and continues an inexorable upward trend which started in the early 1970s when the Nixon administration encouraged arms sales as an instrument of U.S. foreign policy and broke all records by selling \$5b. worth of weapons in 1971.

Figures on Soviet and Soviet Bloc arms sales to other countries are difficult to establish and verify, but CDI said it believes the U.S. has exceeded Soviet sales in the current year — even to the Third World, which now accounts for roughly 75 per cent of all international arms purchases.

Schmidt said NATO must implement its decision taken December 12, 1979 to deploy 108 Pershing-2 missiles and 96 cruise missiles in Western Europe by the end of 1983 if the Soviets do not scrap the 300 SS-20 missiles aimed at Western Europe.

"The Soviet SS-20s are a threat to our security and freedom of action," he said.

His speech made an impression on the "peace" movement and appeared to increase his chances of defeating anti-nuclear motions when they come to a vote today or tomorrow.

Schmidt, who has staked his political future on acceptance of the U.S. medium-range missiles, reminded the delegates of his threat to resign if his policy is rejected, saying, "You know what importance I attach to this issue."

Discussing the Soviet moratorium proposal, he said, "I understand their motives, but a freeze is not possible unless they give up their big advantage in SS-20 missiles."

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Sports

Shmueli's great run in Boston

Post Sports Staff

Israel's long distance running star, Zehava Shmueli, accomplished one of the most dazzling feats ever recorded by an Israeli athlete, when she turned in a world class performance in the 86th annual Boston Marathon, the most prestigious event of its kind outside the Olympics.

She finished eighth among the hundreds of women entries in an Israeli record time of 2 hrs. 44.00 minutes, almost six minutes better than her previous best time.

The winner among the women was Charlotte Teske, of West Germany, in 2:29.33. She was followed by six American women, with Shmueli coming next, the second foreign woman to cross the finish line. This puts her in a completely new class, and makes her selection for the Los Angeles Olympics in 1984 a virtual certainty.

Shmueli, 27, the mother of two children, was selected by *The Jerusalem Post* as the Sportswoman of the Year in 1981.

Israel's other official entry, Yair Karni 28, also put up a meritorious performance, taking 46th place among the men.

There were 7,623 official entrants in the race, watched by over a million spectators lining the steep hills of Boston. Among the athletes were several blind runners.

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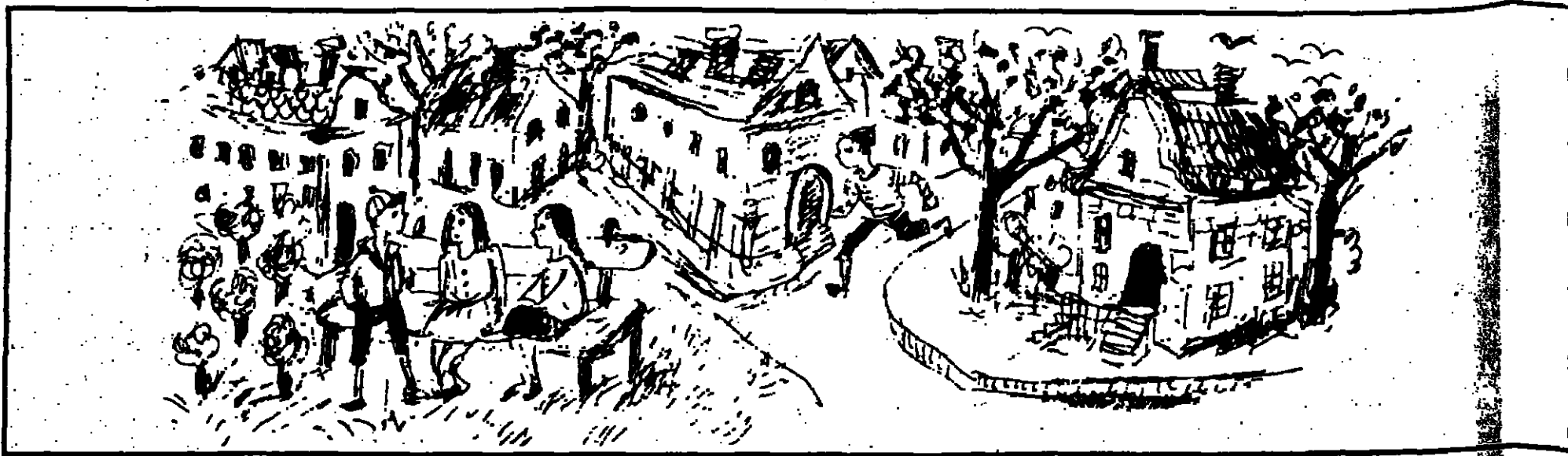
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BEAUTY OF BOOKS

ALL IN THE FAMILY/Eleanor Harris



An illustration from 'Savta Simcha and the Incredible Shabbos Bag,' published by Feldheim.

WHILE BROWSING through the recent literature, I was intrigued by a paper in which a child psychiatrist described her use of stories in the treatment of young children.

Her technical exposition of how a child can be encouraged to understand and resolve his own problems through stories provoked me to reflect that all children need stories to grow on — if problem children can benefit from them, then how much more benefit could healthy children reap from exposure to good literature. But just as therapists, and teachers and camp counsellors and anyone who works with children of any age, need to be instructed in how to use and tell stories, so do parents.

It is assumed that any adult who has mastered the printed word is capable of reading to children. It is true that most parents receive instruction in this from their children, who let them know, in no uncertain terms, just how they like their stories dished up.

But, as in all other activities, there is a level of performance that is barely acceptable, and then there is artistic proficiency. In this case, the latter conveys to the child that books are fun, that books are important and exciting, that they are a very special means of communication and sharing between himself and some important adult in his life. No one reaches that level of story-telling by chance. So for all parents and grandparents who love books themselves, who love the rapport that comes with sharing a good read with a beloved child, it may be worthwhile to review some basic facts.

BEFORE even opening a book, you should prepare for the event. The pre-schooler is impressionable and imitative; the way in which you get ready to read him a story conveys the value you place on reading and on books in general. You wash the peanut butter and jelly off his hands, you find a comfortable place to sit, and you position yourself and your listener so that he can participate

actively by following the pictures and turning the pages gently, as you would do.

Some children find it difficult to settle down. For them, it is important to start with finger-play, a nursery rhyme or any jingle you can chant together until the child is comfortable and quiet.

Once everyone is settled down and ready for the story, the reader should remember that this is not a public performance. This should be an intimate time, and the reader's voice modulated accordingly. Don't go overboard on the dramatic interpretation. Loudness, tone, and inflection should be appropriate to complement the sense of the written word, to indicate the proper emotion, but no more than is necessary. For the youngest children, one of the most important functions of the story hour is to build vocabulary and communication skills, so pattern yourself after an interesting

AS TO the choice of reading material, the first criterion is age suitability. Baby is ready to share a book with you (as opposed to tearing one of his own) as soon as he can recognize a picture. Any bookshop has beautiful picture books for the infant set, with each page consisting of a single item that is familiar to baby.

Highly recommended are the knitting instruction magazines for infant clothes — what grandma doesn't have at least one? — because every single page has a surprise — another baby.

Until age three, the most successful books are those dealing with home and family situations, animals, and vehicles. During the nursery school years a child's taste broadens to include make-believe, broad farce, and suspense, the kind

of story where one guesses what might happen next. But even though individual tastes may differ, most children will enjoy a great variety of stories and poems, provided the presentation is good.

For the English-speaking family who want the children to be fluent in that language, too, story time is not only an important moment of closeness, but also the means of continuing development in language skills. The reading parent or grandparent need not be concerned with the Freudian interpretation of fairy tales or the imperialistic politics of Kipling.

Neither would I recommend giving a second's consideration to the debate on whether Lamb's summaries are good literature or a travesty of Shakespeare; or whether reading Bible stories in English is good or bad if a child will shortly be studying them in the original. The only thing that is important is that

for the English-speaking child, these are part of his language and his culture, and at age eight or nine, when he would most enjoy them, his own reading ability is just not up to the task.

STORY-READING has an important parallel that should not be overlooked — story-telling. My younger granddaughter used to say, "Read me a story from your mouth."

Since few of us are talented raconteurs, telling a story to a child usually means sharing some bit of personal history, anecdotes about "when mother was a little girl like you." As opposed to books, which acquaint a child with the world at large, with far-away places and exotic adventures, the family story supplies him with his very own personal history. It gives him a sense of belonging; and it helps him to cope with his own problems in growing

up to know that his parents and grandparents had to face similar problems.

Most of us have measurable memories of listening to the elders telling tales of long ago, either as invited listeners, or as eavesdroppers when we were supposed to be asleep. With families often separated by great distances, with our children spending so much time with television and video, with the incidence of social contact as a recreational exercise much diminished, parents and grandparents need to make time for talk, for reminiscence and other conversational pleasures, if their children are not to be denied these.

One word of caution: Resist the urge to pedagogy during story-telling or reading. Of course, both are educational, but story books are primarily fun. The surest way to take the joy out of reading is to be heavy-handed and preachy. Nor

should you feel a need to simplify the vocabulary for fear the youngster will miss something. Unless you buy junk in the way of children's books, the publishers have spent good money on editing, and you shouldn't have to do it over again. The school-age child will have great fun with two-dollar words like "comestibles." If he can't figure out what it means from the content, then he'll ask. Meanwhile, it spoils the story to interrupt for explanations.

ALL TOO OFTEN, story hour ceases to be a regular activity by the time a child starts school, and almost certainly as soon as he has developed minimal reading skills. This is a great loss, since a child's tastes develop more rapidly than his skills. Unless there is someone in the family who reads to him (and/or with him) regularly, chances are that he will miss out on a whole world of books — a loss that can seldom be rectified in later life.

For the grandparent who often wonders just how to maintain communication with a school-age child, the book habit is a wonderful means for mutual enjoyment.

In our family, we have a treasure known as the Big Yellow Book. It has hundreds of pages of everything from nursery rhymes to selections from *Gulliver's Travels* and illustrations by famous artists. The title of this anthology is *The Illustrated Treasury of Children's Literature*, edited by Margaret E. Martignoni (published by Grosset and Dunlap, New York). Here is one tale, indicating its value.

Several years ago a dairy product came on the market here called Yogli, with a tiny picture of a wolf face on its lid. The day my five-year-old granddaughter discovered it, she thought it was such a fine joke, she skipped and chuckled all the way home, chanting "Yogli, Mowgli." Her exuberance in her erudition and our mutual pride and pleasure in each other were worth every penny of the outrageous price I paid for the Big Yellow Book.

Researching Tiberias

By HELGA DUDMAN/Jerusalem Post Reporter

Mayor Yigal Bibi (like many other members of the municipal council, himself a Bar-Ilan graduate) noted that the "spiritual and traditional elements of Tiberias" have been neglected. This has become especially apparent in the building boom of the past few years. Many of the new flats stand empty most of the time, as the investments of absent owners, and massive commercial construction is daily dwarfing the physical character of historic Tiberias. Mayor Bibi assured *The Jerusalem Post* that old houses of some historical interest will no longer be indiscriminately bulldozed for new construction.



Yigal Bibi

BAR-ILAN University is also providing archaeological assistance for the preliminary digs required prior to new construction here. This provision recently necessitated moving the site of one large hotel now nearing completion. Yet another large building, an apartment hotel, will soon go up between the Galei Kinneret and the Plaza — provided nothing of "importance" is found.

Some ruins have already been uncovered in the exploratory trench, which is practically inevitable in this area. As old-timers know, the flood of 1934 brought a thick cover of debris, which makes a serious probe

difficult; it is not beyond the realm of possibility that a cemetery lies buried beneath the site of the proposed new apartment hotel.

Moshe Tashar, for many years mayor of Tiberias, is the honorary head of the public council that will work with the research centre. In accepting his appointment, Tashar noted that the idea of "looking back" would be new for him, since during his years as mayor he had always "looked only to the future." For this, he was gently chided by the Mayor, Epsteini, who rose to point out that "we need the past in order to understand the present, and to give content to the future" — a formulation which, unfortunately, is probably notable more for its elegance than its application.

A series of lectures on the history of the Land of Israel will be held next year in Tiberias, in conjunction with the Ben Zvi Institute of Jerusalem. Lectures on the region

have already been given by Bar-Ilan speakers. On the evening of the centre's inauguration — which happened to fall on Arab Land Day, and on the eve of the anniversary of the liberation of Tiberias during the War of Independence — the first city to be taken by Jewish forces — Prof. Raphael Yankelovitz spoke on Tiberias during talmudic times. Some weeks earlier, Professor Eliav gave a lecture on "100 years of Jewish Settlement," in which he presented a calmly reasoned argument that the First Aliya had been neglected by "historians" in comparison with the Second Aliya; Professor Eliav's book of the same title appeared recently.

Because the whole subject of historical objectivity has been in the news lately, this reporter asked Professor Eliav whether it is possible for any historian to succeed in being entirely "objective."

"No," he answered with a smile.

ENERGY-SAVING is a hot subject these days, the kind of thing cabinet ministers and scientists discuss gravely, but seems so uninvolved. There is, however, a personal decision that many of us could make that is very much in the right direction: cutting down on our driving.

I'm not going into computations of how much a 10 per cent reduction in all driving would save the economy in one year. Driving accounts for only a small fraction, less than 10 per cent, of the national fuel bill, as the bulk of our energy costs is in the generating of electricity. But one of the more important

aspects of a "Walk and Save" campaign would be its psychological impact.

Take my neighbour, a high school teacher who spends a lot of time polishing his new, seaweed green Lancia. When he saw me walking past my parked car one morning, and heard that I chose to leave the car and take the bus to work two or three times a week, to save petrol, he scoffed. "Do you know that an air force jet in one hour of training flight burns as much fuel as all the drivers in the country could save in one month?"

The sheepish grin that accompanied this declaration showed he knew he was making excuses. Like most drivers, he knows deep down that using more petrol than absolutely necessary is unpatriotic — it is direct help to our enemies and bad for the economy.

Besides, we read, and many reservists know first-hand, that the army is taking serious economy measures. Why shouldn't the reservist follow the cue once he gets home?

Saving petrol and saving money should tie in with the general fight against inflation. A "Walk and Save" campaign could spearhead a wider appeal to the public to economize. Far too little has been done on the psychological level to fight inflation. Not everything must constantly go up. The price of oil in world markets, or the price of gold and other basic raw materials shows this.

After all, one day the bubble must

burst. As serious economists have warned all along, we can't go on forever making life more or less bearable by tying salaries to inflation. Driving less is an obvious step in the necessary move of lowering our living standard.

This should go beyond an official, coercive effort. Petrol-saving should become a voluntary groundswell movement, independent of government control. Remember the carless-day stickers of yesterday? The petrol companies will be able to stand the loss.

A campaign to save petrol must reach beyond the individual motorist. It must reach the decision-makers in large firms and public institutions. The notion "what the hell, the company is paying for the petrol," must be changed. The Zionist notion, the feeling of helping the nation by saving foreign currency, must be developed.

DRIVING LESS should not be restricted to the working day. Private visits, especially out of town, should also become the subject of serious consideration.

Despite the chronic complaint about poor service, the buses can play a major role in helping the motorist leave his car at home. Sure, it takes longer to get to work or downtown. But there are compensations. Many of them.

One is the personal triumph of reducing dependence on the machine. The lure of driving is understandable, particularly in Israel, where car ownership involves tremendous financial sacrifice for most people. Consequently, people want to get as much use out of the car as possible.

But leaving the car at home is a proposition rich in possibilities. You meet your fellow citizens at the bus stop and on the bus. You finally get to talk to the neighbour whom you have merely greeted with a nod for years. You may meet some tourists and get a kick out of the fact that you can give them information in their own language.

Riding the bus you see new buildings going up, something you never get a good look at when your eyes are glued to the road while driving. In Jerusalem, for example, you might have enjoyed the tulips, a gift from the Dutch, which bloomed so richly recently along the dividing strips in the city's boulevards.

Particularly for those of us over 40, there is a health bonus in walking to and from the bus stop. In the spring and summer, I often skip the nearest one or two stops and walk to the third one. It means leaving the house earlier on the way to work, but it sure reduces tension — and perhaps even an inflated sense of importance.

The list of bonuses is by no means exhausted. Going downtown can be much less of a hassle if you don't

have to park. And if other people also use their cars less, then on those occasions when you go by car into the city, finding where to park will be that much easier.

Consider what the late Judge Shlomo Loewenberg, the long-time chairman of the National Council for the Prevention of Accidents,

once said at the end of a road safety symposium in Tel Aviv.

"By talking another five minutes and keeping all the 150 of you safety experts, police officers and journalists off the road, I'm making a real contribution to safety. While you're not driving, you can't be involved in any accidents."

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ARMED with measuring spoons, cups, charts and recipes, many people do not realize how creative the art of cooking can be, when in the hands of a real "artist," like Shoshana Nagar.

"I cook by eye, not according to taste, recipes, weights or measures," says the cook-owner of Shoshana's Restaurant. "I guess I just understood cooking from the time I was young and was always hanging around the kitchen."

Opening her little family-style restaurant four years ago, in the alley called Moriah St., just beside Jerusalem's central bus station, fulfilled a life-dream. The atmosphere inside is uniquely and totally Shoshana.

In her late teens, Nagar came to Israel from Yemen with a head full of recipes. In 1948, in Ra'anana, she cooked for people in their homes.

After moving to Jerusalem with her husband and young children in 1960, Shoshana became a cook in the home of the late Dr. Dov Joseph, during the period in which he served as Minister of the Jewish Agency and Minister of Justice.

"I lived it there," she recalls. "I craved excitement in my work, and we entertained a lot of diplomats and VIPs." She specialized in oriental foods, but altered and invented new recipes which, over the years, have become a repertoire of international dishes from Mediterranean to Far Eastern recipes, — to suit her taste.

Nagar has never been out of Israel.

"Although I have never travelled, I have picked up a lot of foreign ideas about food," she says. "I get an idea, go into the kitchen and make it out. I make up new dishes all the time. The menu never stays the same."

During the seven years she worked for him, his guests would frequently come into the kitchen to ask for recipes.

Shoshana shrugs her shoulders. "It is impossible to give anyone amounts of ingredients. I just tell them, 'they're in my head.' Several

Getting an 'eye-full'

Yemenite cook Shoshana Nagar cooks 'by the eye' and not according to recipes, weights or measures, she tells Amy Levinson.



times in the past, chefs from local hotel kitchens have also asked her.

"My policy," she says with a smile, "is never to give away secrets."

The kitchens of the foreign ministry, of hotels and wedding halls have been run by Nagar, who has always maintained an active, private catering service on the side, even today with her restaurant business.

Nagar buys the freshest and best-quality foods in the shuk, where she sizes up a cut of meat or sack of grain with a practised eye.

Her smile hides another of Nagar's strong characteristics: stubbornness.

"I once catered a wedding for 1,200. In the case of large numbers of people, I like to do all the cooking myself and just call extra people in to do the 'dirty work.' I like to be independent."

Shoshana's 25-year-old son, Shimon, who manages the restaurant, overhears his mother:

"She doesn't like other people around. Other members of our family work in the kitchen and serving, but she insists on doing the cooking herself" — nine hours a day, five days a week, he says.

The sign outside proclaims "Shoshana's Delicacies" and the cook herself is preparing one of these — delicately fried bananas in honey sauce — with graceful, expert movements.

Beef with wine, *shnitzel* with fruit sauce, stuffed dates and cooked olives are some of Nagar's unique and ever-changing gastronomic inventions, offered alongside the traditional fried *kahkeh*, "cigars" and stuffed vine leaves.

Nagar says that her preparation of Yemenite delicacies is reserved for her husband and four children, except in the case of a special order from a customer.

Outside Shoshana's Restaurant, bus fumes mingle with piquant aromas from the bright little kitchen. Shoshana admits that she is looking for another place for her restaurant.

ARE the advantages of breast-

feeding? Apart from the obvious joy and emotional satisfaction of this intimate relationship, the actual composition of human milk is precisely tailored to the baby's needs.

Cow's milk is suitable for baby growth whose physical development is much faster than that of a human baby. A calf doubles his birth weight in 10 weeks whereas a baby takes 26 weeks. For this reason, the milk of a primate is lower in fat, lactose and protein.

However, the human brain develops with special growth in the frontal lobes, and the composition of the mother's milk adjusts with the needs of this development. Using other milks with higher fat, mineral, or protein levels, can upset this development.

Breast milk contains lactoferrin to help the baby to absorb iron, lipase to liberate fatty acids, taurines which are absorbed by the brain, amino-acids to provide antibodies, and a balance of vitamins and other elements which ensure a complete diet for a baby up to six months of age.

Acid stools produced by breast milk discourage bacteria, and the casein (curd) is balanced by lactoglobulin and lactoferrin (which prevent gastric disorders and aid the baby's digestion).

Interestingly, breast milk contains a higher level of cholesterol than cow's milk or formula. Not only does a baby need this higher level, but later in life, his or her body may be more able to cope with cholesterol intake and be less likely to suffer coronary disease. Breast-feeding is also thought to reduce the baby's risk of diabetes. Whereas lactose in breast milk develops the central nervous system and helps calcium absorption, the sugar substitutes used in formula tend to develop a "sweet tooth," are metabolized and may precipitate diabetes.

Add to all this the convenience of breast milk being ready-to-serve, pre-packed and pre-heated — all of which enables the mother to be much more mobile.

How do I know my baby is getting enough food?

Because of the delicate and nutritional balance of mother's milk, the baby does not need to consume the same quantity of it, gram for gram, as of cow's milk. The milk may look rather watery, even bluish in colour which may prompt well-meaning relatives to suggest that it looks too weak or too sour.

But a woman's milk will always suit her baby unless she is taking medication not conducive to breast-feeding, or eating certain foods to which she and/or the baby are allergic. The baby's weight gains are less dramatic with breast-feeding because his or her body is not creating superfluous fat cells, and body tissues are not swollen with surplus fluids.

Your baby is getting enough to eat if: a) weight gains are regular; b) without extra water, the baby urinates six to eight times daily; c) he or she has a good, firm skin and d) stools resembling mustard. (Breast-fed babies produce less waste so you may see a dirty nappy only once every few days. If stools are green or beige and pebbly, medical advice should be sought — not necessarily because this indicates a tummy infection, but that it may be a sign of under-feeding). Finally, e) a breast-fed baby who receives sufficient food is usually fairly content, though there can be many reasons for crying apart from hunger.

Babies who need feeding every couple of hours are not eating this frequently because they are getting too little milk. During the first few weeks after birth, digestion is not developed and the baby's stomach is too small to absorb large meals. Again, the finely balanced composition of the milk is rapidly metabolized and it may seem as if the baby is constantly hungry. This is perfectly normal. In fact, the clock should be totally disregarded — both in terms of length of feeding periods and intervals between the periods.

This is very different from the digestive process of a baby who is stocked full of cow's milk and corn-flour and will need several hours to sleep it off.

What causes sore or cracked nipples?

There are several reasons for these phenomena. The baby may not be sucking properly. Check that his mouth is over the areola and that he is not just chewing on the nipple, and make sure that you are sitting or lying comfortably and well-supported, so that the baby is at the level of the breast, not pulling the nipple down. The baby's sucking may be too "enthusiastic" so start on the less tender side first. Do not use soap to bathe the breasts as the milk is sterile, and it is sufficient just to bathe the nipples gently with warm water.

The best cream to use after feeding is lanolin-based or Massé, rather than thick, greasy preparations which need scrubbing before the baby can feed again. A good idea is using Vitamin A plus Vitamin D, obtainable in liquid form at local drug stores. Apply one or two drops after each feed, and just wipe gently before feeding again. At worst, the baby will absorb a trace of the vitamins — but be careful to avoid his getting an "overdose."

Keep the nipples dry. Don't use plastic-backed liners for your bra; better to use disposable nappy liners or pieces of soft flannel. Take short sun-baths or expose the breasts to the air for short periods after a shower. An old-fashioned tea-strainer inside the bra will allow air to circulate and prevent chafing from clothing.

In extreme cases, rest nipples for 24 hours by using a nipple shield or

Keeping abreast of the situation

Wendy Blumfield answers the 10 most often asked questions about breast-feeding.



"expressing" the milk with a pump.

Why are my breasts so uncomfortable?

Very often there is an imbalance of milk supply and demand at certain stages and this causes breast engorgement or blocked ducts. The causes can also be: a) insufficient emptying of breast; b) periods of too long a time between feeds if the baby is very sleepy or content; c) pressure on breasts from position of mother's arm or arm of chair resulting in stasis; d) badly fitting bras.

The signs are sore, lumpy breasts, and a doctor should be consulted — if the mother is running a fever and there is a distinct red or hot, lumpy area — so that any infection can be dealt with immediately.

Meanwhile, the "first aid" for any type of discomfort is to make sure the breast is empty after feeding. Massage the breasts with the heel of the hand to work through blocked or dried milk in the ducts, have a hot bath and apply hot flannels to ease the discomfort. Lie down with a hot water bottle or heated picnic bag wrapped in a towel pressed against the breast. Ice packs are also effective after feeding.

For women who are still post-partum and encouraged to sleep on the stomach, place one pillow under the stomach and another under the head to make a hollow for the enlarged breasts. Even in cases of acute breast infection, which must be treated by a doctor, there is no reason to stop feeding. We rarely hear of abscesses these days because continued feeding, as is usually advised, allows the blockage in the

duct to pass through and not to create a build up.

If the breasts are so enlarged that the baby has difficulty latching on to the nipple, splash hot water on to the areola before feeding and express a few drops of milk.

I had plenty of milk for the first week or two and now I don't seem to have enough. Shall I give supplementary formula feeds?

When breast-feeding begins and the mother is still enjoying comparative rest, the milk may seem plentiful. Many women find, however, that on returning home to a hectic routine of housework, laundry and care of older children, the supply diminishes.

If this happens, it is important to be firm about rest periods. When the baby sleeps, leave the dishes and the dust and go to bed. The support of husbands, relatives and friends who can take the other children off your hands for a few hours, or of domestic help, should be utilised. The occasional meal out or take-away food brought in can work wonders, not to mention a "division of labour" in shopping, laundry and child-care.

Fluid intake is also important. A breast-feeding mother is usually very thirsty and she should drink as much as she wants without worrying about gaining weight.

One of the reasons why a baby may seem dissatisfied may be a sudden growth spurt. This occurs at regular intervals, and if the mother feeds on demand, she will "recharge" and make sufficient milk for the baby's extra needs

within 12 to 24 hours.

The return of menstruation, an attack of flu, or excessive fatigue, depression or stress can temporarily affect the milk supply, but recognizing and dealing with the cause will help the mother to build up the supply again. A sick baby whose appetite has abated will also provide less stimulation to the breasts, and it may take a couple of days to balance this again.

Inadequate "let-down" is also a reason, and this is discussed in another question.

If a baby really does not get enough to eat and either consistently loses weight or is not gaining at all, don't feel guilty about supplementary feedings. Always give the breast first and only give as much of the bottle as is needed afterwards. In this way the supply is maintained and increased, and the bottles can be discarded after a time.

It may be worth a million dollars to a tired or anxious mother to go to bed for several hours and leave a bottle for her husband to give the baby. A good night's sleep can do wonders and may contribute greatly to a subsequent increase in supply.

I understand that my milk will not come until the third day after the birth. What does the baby eat during this time?

During the last weeks of pregnancy, a few drops of a creamy substance called colostrum can be expressed, or may even begin to flow spontaneously. From the moment of birth and the rise in oxytocin/prolactin levels, this increases. Colostrum is very valuable in its immunological and protective content; baby animals, for instance cannot survive without it as it lines and protects the gut.

In babies, colostrum has been shown to prevent low blood sugar and provides antibodies and immunity against many viruses and allergies. Release of Colostrum in turn stimulates the flow of mature milk. So, a mother who breast-feeds on the birth-bed and subsequently nurses every time the baby requires it, will soon build up a rich supply of milk.

It is true that this process can take 72 hours or more. But the baby has a food reserve in his body after birth and, in any case, is usually fairly tired himself during that period and is recovering from the birth. The increasing volume of colostrum is quite sufficient to keep him going, and by the time he is really ready to feed with a good appetite, the milk has begun flowing. If a baby's blood sugar level is low, he is given sweetened water.

Why does a baby "fight" at the breast, even when he is hungry?

Check first that the baby's nose is not blocked, either by an over-full breast or because he has a cold. The baby may have got used to a bottle and be protesting at the extra effort of breast-feeding. Some babies prefer one breast to the other either

because of the shape or milk flow, and position should be adjusted. But very often the problem is in the "let-down." There are 15 to 20 clusters of milk glands or alveoli in each breast.

The action on the breast of the baby's jaw and tongue stimulates the hypothalamus and the release from the pituitary gland of oxytocin and prolactin. This in turn stimulates the release of milk from the ducts which run from the alveoli. It is the oxytocin and prolactin which produce milk from the water, lactose and protein in the mother's blood.

This ensures a constant refill and supply to meet demand. The oxytocin also stimulates the alveoli to contract and squeeze milk into the ducts and down to the nipple — the "let-down" reflex — and it is the suppression of oxytocin that inhibits the let-down.

For the first few moments of sucking, the baby is only getting the "fore-milk" stored in the ducts. If let-down is inhibited by tension or fatigue, the baby will get restless and frustrated. Only after let-down does he get a flow of "hind-milk" which is rich in calories and fats.

Problems with let-down can be helped by frequent sucking, stimulation of nipples — by baby or husband — after a long warm bath and relaxing drink. Enjoy life and the let-down will function.

If I breast-feed, will I be more tired? When will I get my figure back? Can I diet?

Tiredness during the breast-feeding period is as much due to the body's recuperation after birth as to nursing, but it is true that a baby is totally dependent on his mother and nobody can take her place.

Feeding time can be an opportunity to rest. Lie or sit comfortably, listen to the radio, read a book, talk to the baby. There is also a hand free to play with a toddler or hold him next to you. But if you are alone with the baby, rest with plenty of pillows and a long drink. This calm, unhurried attitude will be transferred to the baby and he will feed more contentedly.

Don't make deadlines. If you invite guests to a special dinner it will only lead to frustration. The baby soon learns that you have your mind on other things like cleaning and cooking, and he or she may take extra time, bring up all his food just when you've got him bathed, or be specially fretful.

Breast-feeding is the natural conclusion of the pregnancy/birth cycle. The uterus contracts every time you nurse so that in actual fact, a woman spontaneously gains better muscle tone much sooner.

A nursing mother needs an extra food intake of 500 calories a day, so weight-watching diets are not advisable. But that is no reason to indulge in junk food. A good, balanced diet will provide an adequate milk supply without too much excess weight or, conversely, as the

computers say: garbage in, garbage out.

What do I do if I make too much milk?

To a mother who is struggling to feed her baby, this may seem a silly question. But it is a very real problem to the woman spurring milk all the time, leaking through all her clothes and almost drowning her baby when he starts to feed.

First of all, slightly reduce fluid intake, but be careful about this; do not express milk. Periodically splash breasts with cold water to restrict leakage. Place the heel of the hand on the side of the breast not being sucked. Place baby in "uphill" position so that he doesn't choke on the surplus flow.

This situation usually rights itself when the baby's demand meets the supply. Breast pads can be used inside the bra — preferably disposable or nappy liners, not plastic-backed liners which keep the nipples too moist and aggravate soreness. After a time the ducts expand under the areola and are capable of storing more milk; thus there is less leakage.

I must go back to work after three months. Is it worth starting to breast-feed? How do I wean?

The first three months are critical for your baby as far as development and protection are concerned. So it is certainly worth starting.

It is not actually necessary to wean when you return to work. It is possible to breast-feed the baby during the hours you are at home, and to leave a bottle for the metapet to give during work hours.

If your supply is well-established, you can manually express surplus milk at each feeding with a pump and store it, so it can be given on a spoon or in a bottle, while you are at work. It can be kept in a refrigerator for 12 hours or even frozen. This entails no more effort than preparing formula and gives you an opportunity to continue nursing.

When weaning, however, always phase out gradually. Cut down a feeding session every few days until the milk decreases comfortably. If a baby has to be weaned temporarily, either because the mother needs medication for a short time, or will be away or in the hospital, it is always possible to relactate, by expressing milk with a pump and feeding, until the supply gradually re-establishes itself.

THE ISRAELI Childbirth Education Centre has breast-feeding counselors throughout the country, as well as pre-natal teachers and post-natal support groups. Write to: POB 3731, Haifa for your local coordinator. Premature babies needing breast milk at Jerusalem's Bikur Holim Hospital are given milk donated by a team of volunteer mothers from the Jerusalem branch of the Israeli Childbirth Education Centre. Contact Marion Silman, Tel. 02-862869 for details.

Growing Up Thin by Judie Oron

Do you think you're too fat? Too skinny? Too flat-chested? Too wide-hipped?

Growing Up Thin can help you learn to cope with — even love — your body, including its imperfections.

The book includes excerpts from interviews with over 100 women who discuss how they feel about their bodies, and how these feelings affect their lives. Author Judie Oron offers a simple programme of diet and exercise to help fight physical "inflation" and break bad habits at any age. Ms. Oron's weekly "Figure It Out" column on this subject first appeared in The Jerusalem Post in 1978.

Growing Up Thin is available at better bookshops and at offices of The Jerusalem Post in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa, or by mail, postage free. Write: The Jerusalem Post, P.O.B. 81, 91000 Jerusalem.

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Just in time

Royal fare

Bernard Joseph meets a man who stocked the Queen of England's pantry.



In many ways he asserted, working in the Royal Household was good preparation for coming to Israel, where he has been for a year. In particular it prepared him — a Protestant — for the rigour of kosher catering.

Said McFarlane: "At the Palace, we had to cater for everything from a family dinner party to a diplomatic reception for thousands of guests. Especially on these big occasions we met many restrictions on grounds of religious or ethnic eating customs.

"You could have Christians, Moslems, Jews and Hindus all dining together and you had to provide something that was acceptable to all of them. It was like steering a ship through narrow straits. Chicken was a favourite standby. I can't think of many people for whom chicken is forbidden."

realm. The new year was spent at Sandringham, spring at Windsor, summer at Balmoral and Balmoral, and Christmas back at Windsor. Then there were royal tours abroad, most notably, said McFarlane, to the Gulf States and Saudi Arabia.

Not bad for a man whose catering career began as a wee lad helping serve in his parents' small Edinburgh restaurant.

McFarlane's Palace training showed as I tried to prise from him details of the Queen's diet. Did she like Jaffa's, I wanted to know. How about kippers, or steak and kidney pudding? Was roast swan still consumed at court as in the days of the first Queen Elizabeth?

"Look," he said patiently, "one simply does not discuss this kind of thing. And besides, I like all other past or present Palace employees, am covered by the Official Secrets Act. All I can tell you is that the royal cuisine is French and that the produce is, as far as possible, British. Yes, I was partly responsible for catering the Royal Family's own meals, but what Her Majesty eats is a matter between her and her chef."

Compared to him, Hudson, the discreet butler in TV's *Upstairs, Downstairs* saga, was an old blabbermouth. So we returned to Israel.

"A marvellous country," said McFarlane. "I have only been here a short time but I feel very much at home. The country is beautiful, the people are lovely and..."

But the food, I asked. And the service. Surely he had heard complaints about our terrible waiters and our appalling level of service?

"It's all a fallacy," he said. "True, there is as yet no Israeli cuisine. There is eastern food, European food and American food but I have not found anything specifically Israeli. However it will come."

"As for standards of service, well I've heard the story that Israelis don't like to serve. I didn't believe it then and I don't now. The young people I see coming into the trade here today are the equal of any I have seen in Europe. And, in particular, they have a tremendous thirst for knowledge. With such people, and in a country as exciting as this, there is a great future for the catering and hotel industries."

At the Palace, McFarlane was one of the staff who travelled with the Queen as she moved around her

Now that the warmer weather is coming soon it will be more dangerous to keep foods. And a word to the wise about the use of prepared foods, such as frozen cooked chickens, and turkey parts. All of these contain monosodium glutamate.

Check all your foods and see how much you are getting. A little improves flavour but too much, used every day, will eventually destroy the natural taste of foods. The taste buds get accustomed to this salt and find no flavour in regular cooking.

Fresh or frozen meats steamed, grilled or stewed with onions, garlic and greens and spices with soup powder or monosodium only used very discreetly occasionally, are best.

But in any case, preparing all these ingredients in advance reduces the vitamin content. A great improvement in hotel serving of salads is to have the dressing on the side, not only because diet observers don't want to use too much oil, but because mayonnaise is one of the best media for multiplication of bacteria. Very often people at dinners and festive meals get stomach upsets from eating potato salad put on the tables hours in advance.

Dressing down

Beware of preparing salads ahead of time, warns nutrition expert Lilian Cornfeld.

She has no idea that potatoes mixed with mayonnaise can be dangerous if kept. Luckily for her, she uses bought mayonnaise which has preservatives. If she used homemade mayonnaise without sodium benzoate, it would ferment after two days, if not sooner.

I explained that mayonnaise must never be used unless eaten the same day. It is preferable to add mayonnaise just before eating. She would be wiser to keep the cooked, and grated vegetables without it.

SPRING is a time for salads and salads usually mean freshness.

But it was with great surprise that I heard from some women how they simplify their work in the kitchen and meal planning.

One of them said that her maid cooks potatoes, rice, peas and squash and eggplant and grates cabbage and carrots, for the whole week. The maid then makes them into salads with seasoning, and mayonnaise all of which are very tasty. She has potato salad, vegetable salads, even Waldorf with grated apples and celery and nuts, covers them with plastic paper and keeps them in the refrigerator.

"No work," she says for her. The lady of the house just makes a soup from powder and fries chicken breast or fish. Voilà a whole meal.

ENERGY & THE CONSUMER

A Nuclear Power Station — When?

Israel Electric Corporation experts are currently analyzing geological data provided by six new measurement posts that have been in operation for six months at Mount Keren — Halutza. On the basis of these data, the Corporation will, within two months, be able to submit proposals, indicating possible sites for a nuclear power station in this area.

These measurement posts, the most modern in the world, are unmanned. They are powered by photoelectric cells that derive their energy from sunshine. The posts pass the data they derive to a seismic research centre in Holon, by radio transmissions.

The idea of erecting a nuclear power station was first raised eight years ago, after the Yom Kippur War, when a need was felt to diversify the types of fuel used to generate electricity. At that time, a comprehensive three year project was carried out; this included surveys of sites at Nitzanim, and the preparation of specifications for the main items of equipment; there were even preliminary commercial contacts, but a change of government in the USA resulted in the freezing of a previously issued permit covering the supply to Israel of a nuclear power station, and nothing came of this preliminary work.

Today, the Israel Electric Corporation is in a good position to request a permit for the erection of a nuclear power station. It is the only body in Israel that has carried out projects of this size, and it has the means to plan and execute them. This refers not only to a group that has acquired specialized knowledge of nuclear power reactors, but also to the staff in all divisions involved in the planning and erection of power stations — the nuclear section of an atomic power station is relatively small in relation to the total station, and all the other sections are basically the same as in a conventional station, and the Corporation has been building conventional stations for many years.

Who is Healthier?

Research carried out by Dr. Cyril Glassman, a Corporation doctor working in the north, has shown that linesmen, who are in the open air most of the day, suffer fewer colds than clerks.

The research, which was carried out in cooperation with the Technion's medical school in Haifa, involved the checking of absence records relating to respiratory diseases of 262 members of the staff, over a seven year period. Three representative groups were selected: linesmen, maintenance workers and clerks.

It was found that the number of days of absence of the clerks was significantly greater than that of the linesmen (326 days absence per hundred linesmen, as against 550 days absence per hundred clerks). The Corporation's doctor sees the explanation of these findings in the fact that linesmen work in the open air, maintenance men, who are registered more day's sickness, are much less in the open air, and clerks are most of the time in closed rooms, where the danger of infection is greater.

Fresh, fruity and fickle

David Arlev tastes a newly imported Beaujolais.

EVERY YEAR towards the middle of November wine enthusiasts in Paris and other major cities in Europe and America wait with almost bated breath for the arrival of the first wine of the harvest — the Beaujolais Nouveau.

Newspapers proclaim its arrival and experts discuss its merits, invariably finding something praiseworthy to write about. Some manufacturers even engage in a race, some using aircraft to have their particular product first on the market, hoping that some of the free publicity will boost sales.

Everyone who is anyone will have tasted the year's Beaujolais by mid-November 15th, the first permitted day of sale and it is part of popular lore that this wine is to be drunk or quaffed young.

Inevitably some healthy scepticism has set in, questioning whether Beaujolais owes its popularity to the quality of the wine or perhaps to the marketing strategy, which incidentally has begun to be emulated in other parts of the world.

One wine columnist wrote after successfully "forgetting" some Beaujolais in his cellar for more than two years, "I no longer needed to fear leaving Beaujolais Nouveau lying around long after its producers insist it must be consumed, and the suspicion is strong that the drink-it-now message is intended more to stimulate consumption — and therefore sales — than anything else."

The Beaujolais region is the largest and most productive in Burgundy. It stretches for 70 kilometres from the town of Mâcon in the north to the approaches of Lyon in the south. Its fame is justifiably derived from the Beaujolais Nouveau or *Primeur* as it is also called; the fastest maturing red wine in the world. Barely a month can pass from the harvest to the bottle and the result is a wine which is light in colour and character. It is almost always fresh and fruity and particularly rich in bouquet — and while it has a high acid content it is low in tannin — hence the in-

sistence that it must be drunk young since it will not keep.

The wine is produced from the gamay grape or "Gamay Noir à Jus Blanc" to give it its full title, a fickle strain which outside of this particular area does not produce a good wine. It is coarser and more prolific than the pinot noir, the main component of the fine Burgundies of further north.

A bottle of Beaujolais Nouveau will not be cheap and one needs to be discriminating when buying it. As is the case with most Burgundies, buying from a well-known shipper or producer is the best insurance.

As far as I can ascertain only two kinds of Beaujolais are imported into this country — one of them a Beaujolais Villages produced by a very reputable negociant Joseph Drouhin. The importers, the Scottish Trading Company of Tel Aviv say that they have been importing small quantities for some 10 years and that while the wine is expensive there is a market for it. Only this weekend a second shipment of the 1981 vintage — acknowledged to be a good year by some of those experts referred to at the beginning of this column — of some 400 cases arrived in Israel. The first shipment has already been sold out.

I was recently fortunate enough to sample this vintage on a festive occasion. The wine had the characteristically light purple colour with a tinge of red on the edges and a strong fruity aroma with an underlying trace of a medicinal herb which I cannot identify. It was slightly tart but not unpleasantly so.

It retails for some IS170 — decidedly not an everyday wine when compared to the prices of local products. But then, there is no local Beaujolais although there is talk of marketing some of our lighter reds in a similar manner. The bottle I drank was acquired at the Mizra shop in Neve Avivim — a fine delicatessen which unlike so many others knows how to store wine.

Today Food is edited by Joanna Yehiel and Haim Shapiro

(Advertising section)

BUY-IT

A GUIDE TO SHOPPING AND SERVICES

GOOD NEWS FOR WEARY TRAVELLERS

For as little as \$2 up you can solve all your gift buying problems and provide a lasting link with Israel for the grateful recipient. We're talking about Israel Government Coins & Medals. From the official uncirculated set of Israeli coins in a neat plastic wallet with detailed information in both English and Hebrew. To the artistic gold medals commemorating historic events, there is something sure to please everyone from 7 to 70. And here's good news for the weary traveller — they all fit easily into your pocket or handbag. See for yourself at Miller, 42 Allenby St., 157 Dizengoff St., 9 Mazal Degim Yefo; Topaz, 121 Dizengoff St., Kibbutz Ayelet Hashachar; Israel Spins, Nachlat Binyamin 59 Tel Aviv; Sanael, Jerusalem Hilton, Tel Aviv; Hilton; Tapa Tours Massada; Mitzpah Rosh Haikra; Tiferet Bat Shalom Eilat; Hamatzliah 24 Derech Yafa Haifa; Pur Haifa 8 Herzl Haifa; The Israel Museum and Israel Government Coins & Medals, 5 Ahd Ha'am Jerusalem, 3 Mendele Tel Aviv.

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NEW SPRING LEATHER

The latest ALBERTARIO from Italy — spring and summer collection has arrived at ZARFATI's. This season's leather bags are in beautiful summer colours, with the most modern styles, from elegant to modern sportswear. Loads of white as well as bright red, shocking pinks, and sun yellow. The suede is in beautiful shades of beige and bordeaux; a selection of popular, natural colour soft leather. Very new too are lovely velvet cosmetic cases in various shades with delightful prints. — Spring is in the air at Zarfat's, 8 Heh B'yar, Kikar Hamedina, Tel. 269555.

THE HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON

...were one of the Seven Wonders of the world... but Tuvia's towering pots have nothing to 'hide' as those who saw them at the Volcani Institute will testify. Modules, mix, and plants available now.

MARGARITE NURSERIES, 16 Havramim St., Ganei Yehuda, 03-758792.

SPRING IS HERE

It is very important to know that before you put away any of your winter clothing for next year you must have them cleaned first. If you want them to be in good condition next season when you take them out of storage, be sure to have your clothes cleaned at LILI DRYCLEANERS the best in town, having just won for the second year in a row the BEST BUSINESS AWARD. At LILI's every garment is checked prior to cleaning (even those labelled with manufacturers' instructions) so whatever the type and colour of the fabric, you're assured of perfect handling. They specialize in one-day service and, for an extra charge, you can even have EXPRESS service within a few hours. Your clothes come back looking like new. So, while cleaning for Pessah remember LILI DRYCLEANING at 263 Dizengoff, Tel. 03-445828, 12 Sderot Masaryk, T.A. Dekel Cinema passage, Shikun Bavli, 33 Ramon St., Monosson.

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Yamit's last hours

THE GOVERNMENT had three full years, since the signing of the peace treaty with Egypt, in which to provide for the orderly and peaceful transfer of all the Yamit area settlers and their properties to this side of the recognized international boundary. Surely it could have been expected that during the week before Israel's final withdrawal from Sinai the area would be clear of any civilian Israeli presence, and ready to be handed back to the Egyptians.

But most of that time went to waste. It was wasted in dilly-dallying and footdragging, in endless wrangles with the settlers over the amount of compensations due to them, and more recently in cat-and-mouse games with the opponents of withdrawal who had been infiltrating into the area from the outside. How much of this was due to sheer bureaucratic bungling, and how much to intrigues by people in high places who themselves took a dim view of the pullout, is now beside the point.

What matters now is the result: this morning, just four days before the deadline of April 25, the area is still filled with hundreds of anti-withdrawal zealots dug into positions in the homes, structures and bunkers of the town of Yamit. Today the army is to start moving them forcibly out, and to begin bulldozing the entire beautiful little town into a freshly excavated ditch. (And whatever happened to Ari Sharon's claim, after a visit to Cairo, that he had gotten Egypt's assent to dismantle buildings after April 25?)

The great fear today is bloodshed. In the hope of minimizing it, the government has banned television cameras from recording the evacuation. But it is absurd to conceive of the camera eye as the only incentive to violence.

Even at its most "moderate," the whole rationale of the zealots' last stand in Yamit, cameras or no cameras, is to cause as much trouble for the army as possible — and thus to make the evacuation into a traumatic national experience.

But a large measure of responsibility rests with the government itself. Unwittingly or not, the government has boosted the mood of violent resistance by drumming a last-minute public row with Egypt which might, so a number of ministers have suggested, throw a monkey wrench into the wheels of withdrawal. Moreover, had the authorities invested as much effort, per person in barring the entry of the zealots into Yamit as they spent on blocking the admission of newsmen into the area yesterday, they would arguably have had an easier task facing them today.

After the people, it will be the turn of the homes: these, at least, will put up no opposition as they're ditched. But their common graveyard will be a monument to the stupidity of policy-makers and bureaucrats who could have saved these expensive homes by removing them into Israel, months ago.

There is really no good reason why the curtain had to be rung on the drama of Yamit in such melancholy fashion. There was plenty of time to stage a dignified ending to what is — and how easily we tend to forget it! — the process of making peace with Israel's largest Arab neighbour.

Resignation in place

A PLEASANT surprise: Aharon Abuhatzera, the convicted minister of labour, welfare and absorption, has informed Premier Begin that he intends to quit his cabinet post, although not his Knesset seat, at least pending his appeal in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Abuhatzera's official reason is not terribly convincing. He wishes, so he says, to prepare himself for the appeal, and in the meantime he would like his several departments to have a "spokesman at the cabinet table." For some reason Mr. Abuhatzera did not feel that way while he was on leave for his trial, and Mr. Begin served as his replacement.

But never mind. The main thing is that Mr. Abuhatzera has in fact made an acknowledgement of what every sensible citizen doubtless understands: that a minister convicted of serious crimes, even though by a court of first instance, cannot pursue his cabinet career as though nothing had happened. Now it is only to be hoped that Mr. Abuhatzera will stand by his intention in the face of the expected pressure on him by Tami colleagues to retain his cabinet post.

To bow to such pressure would be to fritter away all the credit he has gained by making known his intention.

While he ponders his appeal, however, Mr. Abuhatzera might also usefully examine the suggestion made by some of his aides that his conviction was the product of anti-Sephardi prejudice. This is a gross libel on Israel's even-handed justice, yet the minister has so far declined to make any comment on it.

And his Tami partner, the deputy minister of absorption, Aharon Uzan, has gone even farther by proposing that Mr. Abuhatzera was merely the practitioner of a "method" invented by Ashkenazim, and therefore should go scot free. If Mr. Abuhatzera himself does not believe this dangerous nonsense, let him say so out loud.

POSTSCRIPTS

BRAZILIAN President Jose Baptista Figueiredo told a delegation of American Jewish Committee officials recently that "I hold the people of Israel in high esteem."

In a 40-minute meeting with the delegation, the president recalled that before taking office, and while he was a general in the army, he spent six weeks in Israel, including two days in a kibbutz near the Golan Heights. He said he was "deeply impressed" by Israel's hard-working people, especially the kibbutzniks.

Figueiredo also praised Brazil's

Jewish community which he said was "fully integrated into the economic, industrial, academic and political life of the country." He assured the delegation no Brazilian government would tolerate any kind of discrimination against Jews or any other ethnic group.

While in Brazil, the committee delegation also met with the archbishop of Rio de Janeiro, Dom Eugenio Sales, who told the 11-member group that he will order all the churches in his archdiocese to delete from prayers and textbooks all remaining negative references to Jews.

A DIPLOMATIC DEBACLE

Argentina's president must be appalled by the crisis he has brought down on his head over the Falkland Islands, writes Gwynne Dyer.

IF ARGENTINA'S President Leopoldo Galtieri should somehow survive the present military confrontation with Britain, his first subsequent action will surely be to hang the entire staff of the Argentine Embassy in London for giving him such bad advice on the British reaction to his invasion of the Falkland Islands. Their only line of defence can be that most British diplomats and journalists were fooled, too.

As almost half the British Navy steams southwards towards a confrontation that could end in the largest naval battle since 1945 — and the comprehensive destruction of the Argentine Navy — General Galtieri is blustering bravely about the entire Argentine nation "going into battle with all the force at its disposal." In private, however, he must be appalled at the crisis he has brought down on his head.

Galtieri's basic mistake was to listen to his diplomatic advisers — and their mistake was to listen to the British Foreign Office, which has been trying to get rid of the Falkland Islands for the past dozen years as an unbearable diplomatic nuisance.

It was an unforgivably stupid mistake, for if the views of the professional diplomats at the Foreign Office had ever been acceptable to the British public, then the 1,800 Falkland Islanders would have been abandoned to Argentina a decade ago. But every one of the Foreign Office's schemes was rejected by the Falklanders, and no British government was ever willing to override their wishes.

Most British politicians always realized that giving Argentina the Falklands, whose only settled population has always been British, against the anguished protests of the inhabitants, would be political suicide. Only those politicians who fell under the Foreign Office's spell ever forgot this fact — and the first result of the present crisis has been the resignation in disgrace of Lord Carrington and the two other senior Foreign Office ministers.

SINCE 1971, the British Foreign Office has openly collaborated with Buenos Aires in strengthening the islands' trading and transport links

with Argentina. Foreign Office missions repeatedly extolled the benefits of Argentine citizenship to the stubbornly British islanders, and only last year the Falklanders were deprived of the automatic right to British citizenship. But what might eventually have been achieved by 'slow erosion' is intolerable to British public opinion when done by unprovoked Argentine aggression.

Missing that vital distinction, the Argentine Foreign Ministry told Galtieri that Britain would make no more than diplomatic protests against an Argentine seizure of the Falklands. Galtieri, desperately seeking some external triumph to bolster his government's collapsing prestige, chose a cheap operation against the Falklands instead of a full-scale war against Argentina's perennial military rival, Chile. It may be his last mistake.

What has converted Britain with startling suddenness into a nation ready for war — though admittedly only a war fought far from home, with volunteer troops — is the utter ruthlessness with which the Argentine junta used thousands of troops and its entire navy to subjugate fewer than two thousand people whose only wish was to stay British.

In Buenos Aires, the views of the people who have lived in the Falklands for generations may count for nothing against Argentina's territorial claim — they are merely "trespassers." In London, however, the invasion is seen as "the mugging by an altogether heinous regime of a British possession with the population of one decent English village." It has mobilized British emotions in a way that hardly anything else could do.

"We are all Falklanders now," began a full-page editorial in the *London Times* — and on the day the British naval task force sailed for the South Atlantic, a public opinion poll showed an almost three-to-one majority in Britain in favour of sinking Argentine ships and sacrificing British lives, if necessary, to free the Falklanders from Argentine military occupation.

THERE WILL be a certain time for reflection and for diplomacy as the British fleet steams 12,000km.

southwards, but Galtieri's government would not survive 24 hours if it now withdrew its troops from the Falklands. Mrs. Thatcher's government in Britain, having allowed itself to be ambushed by Galtieri, would not survive an abandonment of the Falklands to Argentina either.

The Conservative government has been painting itself further into a corner with blunt statements like Defence Secretary John Nott's categorical assurance that he would not hesitate to order the sinking of Argentine warships and the storming of the Falkland Islands if necessary, in order to return them to British administration. Incredible though it may seem, it really is quite possible that a major Anglo-Argentine war will begin this month.

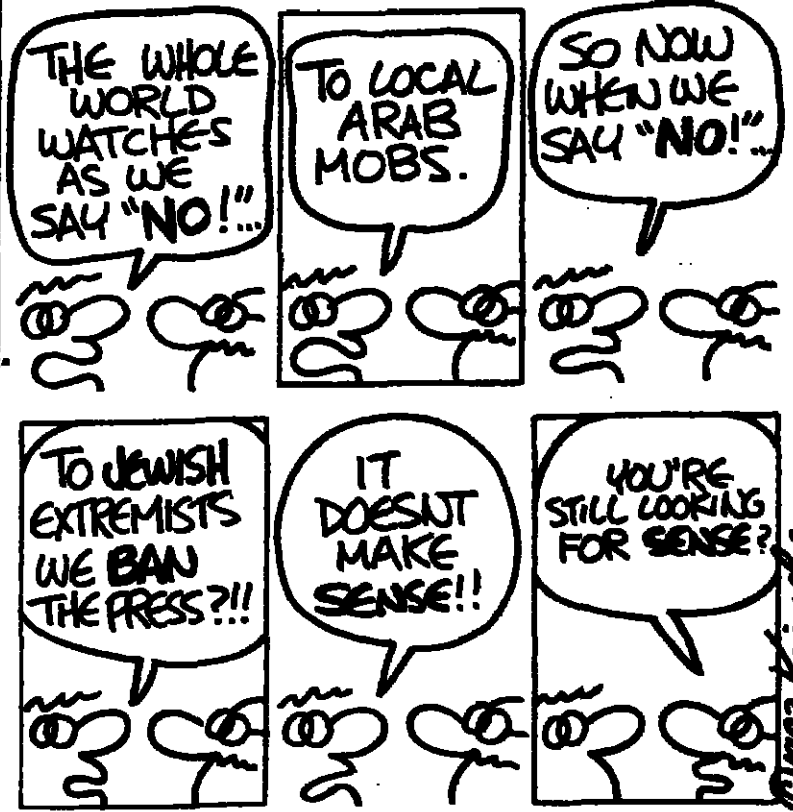
Admiral John Woodward, commanding the largest British Navy task force to set sail for a quarter of a century, will face a difficult choice if diplomacy has not solved the crisis with Argentina before he reaches the Falklands area, and he is ordered to use force.

His ships could make mincemeat of the Argentine navy if he sought a major sea battle, or even if he just turned loose his vastly superior nuclear-powered hunter-killer submarines against the Argentine warships around the Falklands. But Britain's need to retain as much international sympathy and diplomatic support as possible virtually rules out firing the first shot against the Argentines at sea, and accepting responsibility for the carnage that would follow.

As a Conservative back-bencher in the British House of Commons put it: "The trouble is overkill, really. You can't fire a torpedo across their bows any more. Damn torpedo is so sophisticated, it changes course and hits them."

IT WOULD be more acceptable diplomatically for Britain to try to take back the Falkland Islands by an amphibious assault. They were seized from the British by an unprovoked use of force, and what Argentine troops have already done, British troops can emulate without outraging international

Dry Bones



public opinion. However, that option may not be available to Admiral Woodward — at least not yet.

By the time the British task force arrives in southern waters, there will be at least 9,000 Argentine troops on the islands, well dug in and supported by tanks and anti-aircraft missiles. The British force is bringing only about 1,500-2,000 Marines with it, which is not enough. More will follow, but in any case the bitter fighting that would follow an assault landing on the Falklands could kill many of the British inhabitants.

Moreover, although the two British aircraft carriers could easily deal with the single Argentine carrier, the Falklands, only 600 km. from the Argentine coast, are well within the 1,000 km. range of the Argentine Air Force's 85 land-based Mirages and Skyhawks. No naval commander would commit his ships to a landing operation there until those aircraft had been eliminated — and that would require air attacks on the Argentine mainland, which Britain wishes to avoid above all.

ADMIRAL WOODWARD really has only one option, therefore: to take back South Georgia Island, where the present crisis began a little more than a month ago. South Georgia is 1,300 km. east of the Falklands, well beyond the range of Argentine land-based aircraft, and it offers many sheltered anchorages. At present it is only defended by 800 Argentine Marines.

Even if the Argentine garrison there is substantially reinforced, Woodward's task force has the troops, the firepower and the air strength to isolate South Georgia and re-conquer it — and there are no civilian inhabitants. If the Argentine fleet should come out shooting to save its garrison, then his aircraft and submarines could sink its ships

quite easily — but it probably will not.

Once he has South Georgia back, Woodward could quickly build runways to give him a rapid resupply capability, local air support over the Falklands, and aerial reconnaissance right up to the Argentine mainland. (His assault ships are carrying equipment clearly meant for earth-moving.) And once he had those capabilities on South Georgia, he might never need to assault the Falklands at all.

Without ever risking his surface ships within range of Argentina's land-based air power, Woodward could deploy his deadly submerging between the Falklands and Argentina, and establish air superiority over Port Stanley. He could then blockade the Falklands by sea and air — and the bigger the Argentine garrison is, the quicker he could starve it out.

IF BRITAIN wanted to turn the screw tighter, it could use its marines to mine the approaches to the main Argentine ports, Buenos Aires and Bahia Blanca. That's the words of one intelligence specialist, "could bring Argentina to her knees in a fortnight." Especially with this year's grain ports due to leave soon. And these actions would not involve any Argentine civilians.

All this, of course, is armchair strategy, and in real life war, things never go quite according to plan. Moreover, in the end there must be a diplomatic settlement between Britain and Argentina, for half the British Navy cannot spend the rest of the century in the South Atlantic. But if Admiral Woodward is ordered to use force, this is probably how he will set about it.

The author is a London-based freelance writer who specializes in international affairs.

READERS' LETTERS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, April 24 has been recognized internationally as "World Day for Laboratory Animals" in commemoration of the millions of animals "sacrificed" in the name of scientific, medical, cosmetic and industrial research in the world.

Many, if not most, of these experiments on live animals have produced incalculable suffering, some of which is morally and ethically unacceptable and unjustifiable (e.g. cosmetics testing and LD50 tests).

The disproportionate lack of results produced from all these

WORLD DAY FOR
LABORATORY
ANIMALS

animal experiments surely should make us look harder into non-animal alternatives which do not produce suffering.

Scientifically, animal experiments are also questionable, on the grounds that extrapolating results from animals to man can sometimes have disastrous consequences (e.g. thalidomide, eralding).

DR. A. MENACHE
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